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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(FOUNDED 1881)
No. 51,250

三拜禮 號六十二月八英港香 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925. 日八初月七

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BORDER FIGHT.

ANTI-RED MOVEMENT BEGUN?

SHUMCHUN AFFRAY.

The quiet which has prevailed
on the border during the past
week was disturbed at about nine
o'clock this morning when a heavy
burst of firing was heard coming
from the direction of Shumchun,
the little railway town on the
Chinese side of the frontier. The
shooting lasted for some twenty
minutes and ended as abruptly as it
had begun.

The firing was sufficiently heavy
to have been heard at the Lokma-
chau Police Station, and there is
much speculation as to its origin.

Police headquarters have no
details other than a brief report
of the firing, which, it is supposed,
took place between rival factions
striving for the control of Shum-
chun and other vital points along
the frontier line.

For some time past it has been
known that the Reds are not hav-
ing matters all their way. The
anti-Red movement first gained
headway at Su U Chung where the
defection of a section of the troops
appears to have caused a break in
the cordon which the Reds have
been maintaining along the line of
the frontier with the object of pre-
venting the return of strikers to
this Colony.

Since this occurred the movement
appears to have spread, culminat-
ing in the fighting which has just
broken out in the Shumchun
district.

In official quarters it is stated
that the fighting at Shumchun is
the result of an attempt by soldiers
of the Yuet Kwan (the native term
for autonomous or provincial
troops) to rid the town of the
Whampoa cadets.

The Railway Authorities have
received a confirmatory report of
the fighting, but, as is the case with
the police, they are still awaiting
word as to the outcome of the
affray.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

SEAMEN'S UNION THREAT.

Sydney, Aug. 25.

A meeting of the Seamen's
Union decided that if Mr. Walsh or
any other strike leader is arrested
in New South Wales the seamen
will stop work.

Meetings of every branch of the
Seamen's Union have been con-
voked throughout the Common-
wealth.

According to a Melbourne
message, the Government is con-
sidering the appointment of a
Deportation Board to deal with any
development arising out of the pro-
clamation mentioned yesterday.

The Mongolia has sailed for Sydney
with her entire crew.—*Reuter.*

Spreads to South Africa.

London, Aug. 25.

The unofficial strike has spread
to South Africa, according to a
report. The Sandgate Castle is
held up at Durban.—*Reuter.*

CHINESE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE.

AMERICA NOTIFIES PARTICIPATION.

Washington, Aug. 25.

The United States Government
has formally adopted China's
invitation to participate in a
customs conference in October.—
Reuter's American Service.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

THREE CASES REPORTED.

Portuguese Lady Injured.

Mr. Andrew Harper, the well-
known Ford motor dealer, was in-
volved in a serious accident which
occurred last evening. Whilst
driving his car No. 1178 along
Coronation Road, opposite the
Mongkok Fire Station, he was un-
able to avoid a group of pedest-
rians who were in his way and
as a result knocked down three
of them. These were a Portu-
guese lady and her child, and a
coolie. The first-named has been
removed to the Government Civil
Hospital where her condition is
said to be serious.

The first report was received
at the Yau-mai Police Station.
This was to the effect that a mo-
tor car, driven by a European,
knocked down an earth coolie, who
was injured about the body. This
man had already been removed to
the Kwong Wah Hospital by the
police when Mr. Andrew Harper,
at 10 p.m., reported at the Station
that, in addition to the coolie, he
had also knocked down a Portu-
guese lady and her child. The
two were taken by him to the
nearest doctor living at Homintin,
a Dr. Wong, who after having ap-
plied first-aid, had them conveyed
to the Government Civil Hospital.
The circumstances of the ac-
cident are to-day being investigat-
ed by the police.

Lucky Escape.

A marvellous escape from serious
injuries is reported in the case of
the driver of motor car No. 1709
when yesterday afternoon his car
crashed into the railings at the top
of the race course, and dropped
into the nullah. Falling clear of
the machine, the driver was none
the worse for the occurrence
beyond sustaining a few slight
bruises.

In a report subsequently made to
the police, the driver attributed the
cause of the accident to the derange-
ment of his steering gear, which
caused the car to swerve
suddenly to one side of the road-
way. It crashed into the railings
before he had time to use his
brakes.

The car is owned by a Mr. Pun,
of the East Point Garage.

Girl Killed.

Near the junction of Shanghai
Street with Fife Street
another accident occurred yester-
day in which a little Chinese
girl was fatally injured in
the head as a result of being
knocked down by a motor truck
belonging to the Lee Hang Motor-
truck Company. It is stated that
the driver was unable to pull up in
time to avoid collision with the girl
who had suddenly left the pavement
to run across the roadway, in
Shanghai Street. She was taken
to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where
she died shortly after admission.

SYRIAN FIGHTING.

ATTACK ON DAMASCUS.

Paris, Aug. 25.

A message from Cairo states
that 1,500 Jebeldruse rebels
attacked Damascus yesterday
morning. They were met by
French aeroplanes and cavalry
and driven back in the direction
of Jebeldruse, suffering heavy
casualties.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH ATTACK LAUNCHED.

Paris, Aug. 25.

The French this morning laun-
ched operations with the objective
of forcing the submission of the
Brane tribesmen, who are neigh-
bours of the Tsouls.—*Reuter.*

SHIP PIRATED.

FOUR KILLED: PILOT WOUNDED.

MAILS STOLEN.

News reaches us from Wuchow of
a sensational piracy on board the
s.s. Kwong Hung, as a result of
which at least four lives were lost,
the Chinese Captain and a large
number of passengers taken as
hostages and the vessel robbed of
everything of value aboard.

The piracy occurred at about
8.15 p.m. on the 18th instant whilst
the steamer was on her way from
Canton to Wuchow. It appears
that the vessel stopped to take on
passengers just above Kumchuk and
that shortly after she had again
got under way the bridge was rush-
ed by four armed pirates who im-
mediately opened fire, shooting
dead the comrade of the s.s. Dilly,
who was aboard as a passen-
ger, and also a Chinese boy who
was in the cabin with him.

Attracted by the sound of the
shooting, a quartermaster rushed
to the scene for the purpose of see-
ing what was happening. He was
soon shot down by the pirates, as
also was a native guard who was
later encountered, both of these
dying from their injuries. The
pilot was wounded by a stray bullet,
but his injuries were not of a
serious character.

After the vessel had proceeded
a little way, torchlight signals were
flashed from the shore, whereupon
the vessel was stopped and board-
ed by more pirates. Then began
a systematic searching of the ship
and looting of the passengers' ef-
fects; everything of value, including
a considerable sum of money, be-
ing taken by the pirates.

During the time the pirates had
control of the steamer they dis-
armed the guards, and three pistols,
as well as six rifles were later taken
ashore by the pirates. Two bags
of mail, as well as money stolen
from the comrade of the room and
the passengers, were also removed
from the ship when the pirates left.

The captain of the boat, Chun
Kam (a Hongkong Chinese), the
No. 1 cargo coolie and a large
number of passengers were also
taken ashore, presumably to be held
as hostages.

The comrade of the Wuchow
branch of the Standard Oil Com-
pany was amongst the passengers
who were kidnapped. This is
confirmed by the fact that when the
steamer eventually reached Wuchow
after the piracy, this man's
wife (who was accompanying him
on the trip) said that when she dis-
covered that her husband was on
board the sloop in which the
pirates went ashore she spoke to
some of them, asking them to give
her husband a bottle of medicine
for his use. This, however, the
pirates refused to do, saying they
would treat their captive well and
there was no occasion for worry.

As far as can be ascertained,
there were nine pirates aboard
(travelling as passengers) when the
hold-up began, but they were later
reinforced by several others at the
spot where the vessel stopped.

The Standard Oil comrade
is named Mr. Chap Tong, and the
pirates are said to have informed
him that he will be released on
payment of \$120,000 ransom. Some
fifty other passengers were also
kidnapped, including the Chinese
principal of a Christian missionary
school at Wuchow, as well as two
Chinese preachers.

It is stated that a pirate gang has
been particularly active in this
locality of late, and that its leader
is a woman known as "The Pirate
Queen."

FRENCH MUTINY.

TROUBLE IN THE NAVY.

Four Sailors Sentenced.

Paris, Aug. 25.

Rumours during the past fort-
night of a mutiny in the French
Mediterranean Fleet have been
denied, but it is now announced
that a court martial has sentenced
four sailors of the cruiser Courbet
to imprisonment terms varying
from one to four years for
conspiring against the authority of
the commander.

The sailors complained that the
food was bad, refused to obey
orders and attempted to induce a
number of their comrades to join
them.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN BONDS.

CARRIED IN JUNKER PLANE.

London, Aug. 25.

The arrival at Croydon to-day of
a Junker Company triple-engine
all-metal monoplane was witness-
ed by many people prominent in
aviation.

The plane brought bonds of the
value of £96,600,000, representing
loan security under the Dawes
scheme of reparations. The bonds
were placed in a Bank of England
motor van guarded by armed police.
German officials travelled in the
aeroplane and went to London to
attend the breaking of the seals
and counting of the bonds.

This is the first time such a
German aeroplane has landed in
England.—*Reuter.*

FRANCE'S WAR DEBTS.

FRESH PROPOSALS BY BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 25.

M. Caillaux had a lengthy con-
ference with Mr. Norman, the
governor of the Bank of England,
before seeing Mr. Churchill at noon.
The principal question discussed
by M. Caillaux and Mr. Norman
was the French commercial debt,
namely the engagements by the
French Government to repay
annually sums advanced by the
Bank of England to the Bank of
France. It is understood that M.
Caillaux will see Mr. Reginald
McKenna this afternoon.—*Reuter.*

London, Aug. 25.

That the present Anglo-French
negotiations will not end in a
definite agreement but that he will
return to Paris with new proposals
which he will submit for the con-
sideration of his colleagues, is the
only concrete statement made by
M. Caillaux this evening in discus-
ing with pressmen to-day's
numerous meetings. M. Caillaux
probably again sees Mr. Churchill
to-morrow and returns to Paris on
Aug. 27th.—*Reuter.*

American Attitude.

London, Aug. 25.

The American Ambassador
lunched with M. Caillaux at the
French Embassy, and both after-
wards had a long conversation.
The interview is regarded as
important, as if M. Caillaux is able
to get a definite indication of
America's claims he may be able
to increase the offer to Britain.—
Reuter.

Swampscott, Aug. 25.

President Coolidge now thinks
the American debt-funding com-
mission should listen to the out-
standing debtor nations' pleas for
more lenient treatment than was
accorded to Britain, and determine
what measure of their request
should be granted. The President
opines that the funding commission,
when working out the British
arrangement established principle,
afterwards approved by Congress,
that the basis of settlement with
every debtor be its ability to pay.
This basis has not been varied in
any instance by the Versailles or
any other treaty agreement.—
Reuter's American Service.

OUR FINANCES.

MARKED SHRINKAGE IN REVENUE.

NEED FOR ECONOMY

Although no actual figures are as
yet available for publication, it can
be publicly stated that the Govern-
ment's revenue since the commence-
ment of the strike has diminished
to such an extent that a policy of
strict retrenchment has been
inaugurated.

Practically all sources of Govern-
ment income have been affected.
The almost total cessation of the
local share market has practically
wiped out the revenue from stamp
duties, the amount of opium sold
has very largely decreased, the re-
venue from shipping is down, and
sales have been almost nil, and in
very many directions there is a fall-
ing off that must, of necessity,
affect the Government's spending
power.

In reply to enquiries made by a
Telegraph representative, a Gov-
ernment official stated that there
was no truth in the rumour that
the Government was dispensing
with the services of a number of
subordinate officers. It was true,
admitted the official, that all new
work was being held up for the
time being until the Government
knew just to what extent the
Colony's finances were being affect-
ed. The Government had made
very large commitments for this
year and these would be continued
with, but there was no new work
being undertaken. The new Queen's
College, on the site of the old Vic-
toria School, was an instance of
where the work was not being com-
menced just yet. Other big new
public works were being put aside
and economy was being effected
wherever possible.

The last financial returns to be
published in the Government
Gazette refer to the month of
April and from those returns it
appears that the month's expendi-
ture exceeded the month's revenue
by about \$1,000,000, and that the
Colony's balance of assets over
liabilities stood at nearly
\$12,000,000. No later figures have
been published but we are in a
position to state that the balance-
to-day is slightly larger in favour
of the Colony. Certain months
are good for revenue—such as the
four quarter months when rates
fall due, the licensing months, etc.,
—and certain other months bring
heavy payments. April is usually
a heavy payment month and the
disparity between receipts and pay-
ments then was purely seasonal
and had nothing to do with the
strike. It is since that time that
revenue has fallen off, but as sav-
ings have already been effected,
the balance of assets is now about
\$13,000,000—a figure which is how-
ever, considerably lower than that
at the beginning of the year.

All Government departments,
we learn, have been advised to cut
down their expenditures to the lowest
possible point consistent with ef-
ficiency, and in the drawing up
of the Estimates for 1926, which
will be presented to the Legislative
Council early in October, there has
been a good deal of trimming in
disbursements.

"There is not the slightest need
for anything panicky," said the
official to whom our representative
paid a visit, "but the Government
has had to economise because it
does not yet know the extent to
which the Colony's revenues will
be affected."

The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day is 2s. 4/9/16d.

HOME CRICKET.

TESTIMONIAL FOR JACK HOBBS.

Tate Makes New Record.

London, Aug. 25.

The Surrey Club heads a special
fund which it has opened for a
testimonial to Jack Hobbs in
recognition of his recent achieve-
ments together with a donation of
250 guineas.

Tate, of Sussex, in the match
against Northants, gained the
honour of being the first man to
capture 200 wickets this season.
He has created a new record
insofar that this is the third suc-
cessive year in which he has taken
200 wickets and scored 1,000 runs.

Sussex Beat Northants.

Playing at Northampton, Sussex
defeated Northamptonshire by 168
runs. Scores:—
Sussex, 161 and 389.
Northants, 96 and 286.
In Sussex's first innings, Wensley
scored 60 and Jupp took five wickets
for 58 runs. In the second knock,
the highest scorers were Bowley
104 and Holdsworth 110, not out.
In Northants' first innings, Wensley
took four wickets for 18 runs and
Tate four for 42. The highest
scorer in Northants' second knock
was Woolley with 121. Tate took
six wickets for 101.

Notts Beat Gloucester.

Playing at Nottingham, Notts
defeated Gloucester by six wickets.
Scores:—
Gloucester, 163 and 242.
Notts, 292 and 122 for four
wickets.
In Gloucester's first innings,
Larwood took four wickets for 25
runs, whilst in the second innings,
Sinfield made 65 and Barratt took
four wickets for 53 runs. The
highest scorers in Notts' first
innings were Lilley 59 and Whysall
66, whilst in the second George
Gunn made 61, not out.

Warwick's Big Score.

Playing at Birmingham, War-
wick gained a first innings' lead
over Middlesex. Scores:—
Warwick, 408.
Middlesex, 185 and 79 for two
wickets.
For Warwick, Parsons made 106,
Fiddian Green 67 and Santall 110.
In Middlesex's first innings,
Hewetson took four wickets for 32
runs.

Leicester Defeat Glamorgan.

Playing at Cardiff, Leicester-
shire defeated Glamorgan by three
wickets. Scores:—
Glamorgan, 154 and 59.
Leicester, 122 and 92 for
seven wickets.
In Glamorgan's two innings,
Geary took 13 wickets for 98 runs.
In Leicester's first innings Ryan
took seven wickets for 44 runs and
in the second knock Arnot took
three wickets for seven runs.

Drawn Matches.

The match between Essex and
Hampshire, at Portsmouth, was
drawn. Owing to rain there was
no play on the first two days. On
the third day, Essex made 145
(Kennedy taking five wickets for
61 runs) and Hampshire made 102,
for the loss of nine wickets.
The match between Surrey and
Yorkshire, at the Oval, was also
drawn owing to rain. There was
no play on Monday and only two
hours play on Saturday. Surrey
batted first and made 246 for
eight wickets (declared), Knight
making 65 and Fender 81, not out.
Rhodes took four wickets for 65
runs. Yorkshire made 82 for the
loss of no wickets, Sutcliffe mak-
ing 53, not out.

PARTIAL RHINE EVACUATION.

Duesseldorf, Aug. 25.

The suburbs of Obercassel and
Hoerd, being on the left bank of
the Rhine, remain as part of
the original occupied territory.—
Reuter.

FROM CANTON.

CHINESE LADIES' RETURN TRIP.

INTERESTING STORY

Two Chinese ladies who went to
Canton from Hongkong two days
after the strike broke out have
recently managed to return to the
Colony after going through a rather
unenviable experience.

It appears that during their stay
in Canton they found conditions
anything but comfortable, and
when rumours began to circulate
of possible fighting between the
Canton and Honam forces they
determined to make an effort to
return to Hongkong. This they
were enabled to do by getting
aboard a small French steamer
which runs between Kwongchow-
wan and Canton and which, after
reaching the latter port and un-
loading a cargo of coal, was re-
turning to Kwongchowwan via
Macao. Through the medium of a
friend, they got into touch with the
pilot of this boat, who promised
to do his best to smuggle them to
Macao, from which point they
would be able to reach Hongkong.

On Thursday morning last, the
two women were smuggled aboard
the steamer, being locked up in
a very small cabin next to the
boilers. Here they had to remain
for several hours, owing to the fact
that labour pickets were continual-
ly coming on and going from the
boat, searching for anybody who
might be returning to Hongkong.
It was not until the steamer had
passed the forts lower down the
river that they were allowed to
come out of their hiding place,
because the labour pickets, were
even coming alongside the steamer
by motor-boat for some time after
the vessel had got under way.
Eventually, when all was clear,
they came out on deck, having been
nearly suffocated as a result of
being secreted in the small, hot
cabin. On arrival at Macao, they
got off the steamer and were later
able to come down to Hongkong
by the s.s. Sai On.

Whilst in Canton, the two ladies
heard all manner of rumours re-
garding the situation in Hongkong,
but soon found that these stories
were totally untrue. They were
even told that chicken were being
sold for as much as \$9 a cat, and
that no women were allowed to
land in the Colony unless they first
gave satisfactory explanations to
the police.

It is quite true, according to
these ladies, that many Hongkong
strikers in Canton are trying hard
to get back to the Colony, but owing
to the strict watch kept by the
pickets they are unable to do so.
The punishment for strikers found
attempting to leave is to tie them,
in a naked condition, to posts,
where they remain all day in the
sun, cold water being thrown on
them at night. Several such
instances as this have occurred.

Needless to say, the two ladies
are greatly relieved at finding
themselves back in Hongkong,
where matters are now practically
normal so far as living conditions
are concerned.

LEGATION STRIKE.

PRACTICALLY ENDED.

Peking, Aug. 25.

Most of the strikers at the
British Legation have resumed
or been replaced. The authori-
ties at the Legation consider that
the strike is practically ended.—
Reuter.



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS.

Paris, August 25. While expressing satisfaction at the "particularly cordial atmosphere" in the conversations between Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux, the newspapers continue to urge the necessity of special consideration for France.

L'Echo de Paris's London correspondent says that M. Caillaux insisted that Mr. Churchill give France equal treatment with Italy. The correspondent hopes the impression will not gain ground that Britain is using the question of debts to gain Italy's good graces.

Le Petit Journal, referring to the "heavy conditions" which the United States imposed on Belgium and the suggestion of the United States impose harsher terms on France, says that the foreign press and public appear to forget that all this will create a state of economic impossibility.—*Reuter*.

London, August 25. M. Caillaux spent the morning at the French Embassy with his experts. M. Caillaux later visited financiers in the city, meeting Mr. Churchill at the Treasury late in the afternoon.—*Reuter*.

While M. Caillaux was busy at the French Embassy Mr. Churchill was similarly engaged with his experts at the Treasury studying the French viewpoint. Owing to last minute changes in the plans M. Caillaux went to the Treasury at noon to see Mr. Churchill.—*Reuter*.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Major General Reginald C. W. Reverley Mitford.—*Reuter*.

(Born at Waterloo Manor, Hants, February 23, 1839. Major General Mitford was the youngest son of the late Mr. John Mitford, barrister at law and the grandson of the historian of Greece. He was educated at Rugby and was appointed an ensign in the Indian Army in 1855. He served in the Indian Mutiny during which he was severely wounded and was mentioned in despatches, receiving the G. C. O. He was recommended for the Victoria Cross by Lord Clyde on October 23, 1858. In two North West Frontier Expeditions, and later in the Afghan War, he gained distinction and eventually retired in 1886. He was a great traveller and had toured the Orient, Americas and civilised Europe and had published a number of books dealing with the countries visited and on the subject of the Indian Mutiny.)

London, August 25. The death is announced of the octogenarian actress Rose Edouin who toured with the first English company in India and the Far East managed by her husband, Mr. Lewis.—*Reuter*.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

Simla, August 25. Receiving a deputation of Bombay mill-owners, the Viceroy declared that the cotton excise duty cannot be abolished immediately, for financial reasons, but the Government is pledged to abolition when financial considerations permit.

Discussing the suggested anti-dumping measures against Japan, the Viceroy admitted that he was impressed by the deputation's statements regarding Japanese labour conditions, but the mill-owners had not substantiated the charge of dumping by definite facts and figures. He undertook to have the question examined if evidence were produced.—*Reuter*.

THE LEAGUE'S OPIUM COMMITTEE.

Geneva, August 25. In the course of the proceedings in the League of Nations Opium Committee, Doctor Tsurumi announced that Japan would ratify the Opium Conventions elaborated at the recent international conferences.—*Reuter*.

AMERICA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, August 25. The American naval officers and men have donated £1,000 to the Institute for the Blind, in recognition of the hospitality of the citizens of Auckland.—*Reuter*.

GUN ACCIDENT.

Rockford, Ill., August 25. Seven negro soldiers of the Eighth Infantry Regiment were killed when a howitzer burst during practice.—*Reuter's American Service*.

CHINESE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

London, August 25. The British Government has now accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to attend the tariff conference on the 23rd October.—*Reuter*.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Brussels, August 25. M. Nan Kol, the Dutch socialist, ex-Senator and colonial expert, has been killed in a motor accident.—*Reuter*.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

Paris, August 25. Reports from Madrid state that General Primo de Rivera has announced that the offensive against the Rif will begin in ten days time.—*Reuter*.

EVACUATION OF THE RUHR.

Duesseldorf, August 25. The French evacuation has been completed.—*Reuter*.

SHANGHAI ARMS SEIZURE.

EX-ARMY OFFICER CHARGED.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, August 25. In connection with the French police seizure of arms and ammunition, estimated in value at \$46,000 there have been arrested Colonel James Christie, a British army officer, retired, Brigadier General Charles Krausch, alias Charles A. Nelson, an American named E. Chaperon, a Frenchman named Christ formerly in the customs service, a German and a Chinese reported to be the secretary of General Wong Tao-hua, in whose possession were discovered \$40,000

BREACH OF TRUST.

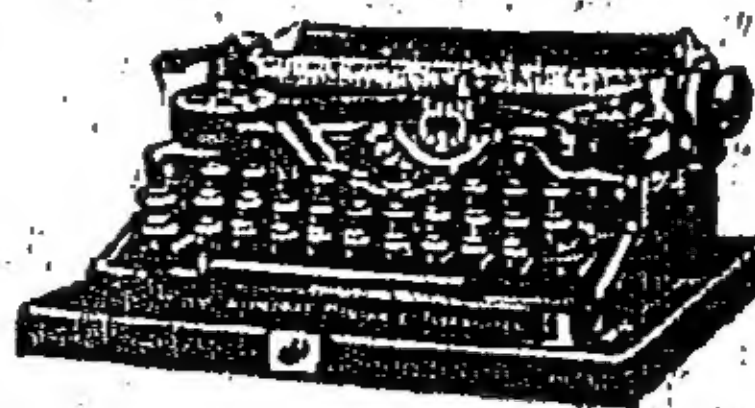
SINGAPORE MAN GETS HEAVY SENTENCE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, August 25. Mr. Crompton Cooper, ex-cashier of Messrs. John Little and Co., was convicted of a breach of trust in the sum of \$4,000 and sentenced to three months' hard labour in addition to a fine of \$500 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment in default of payment.—*Reuter*.

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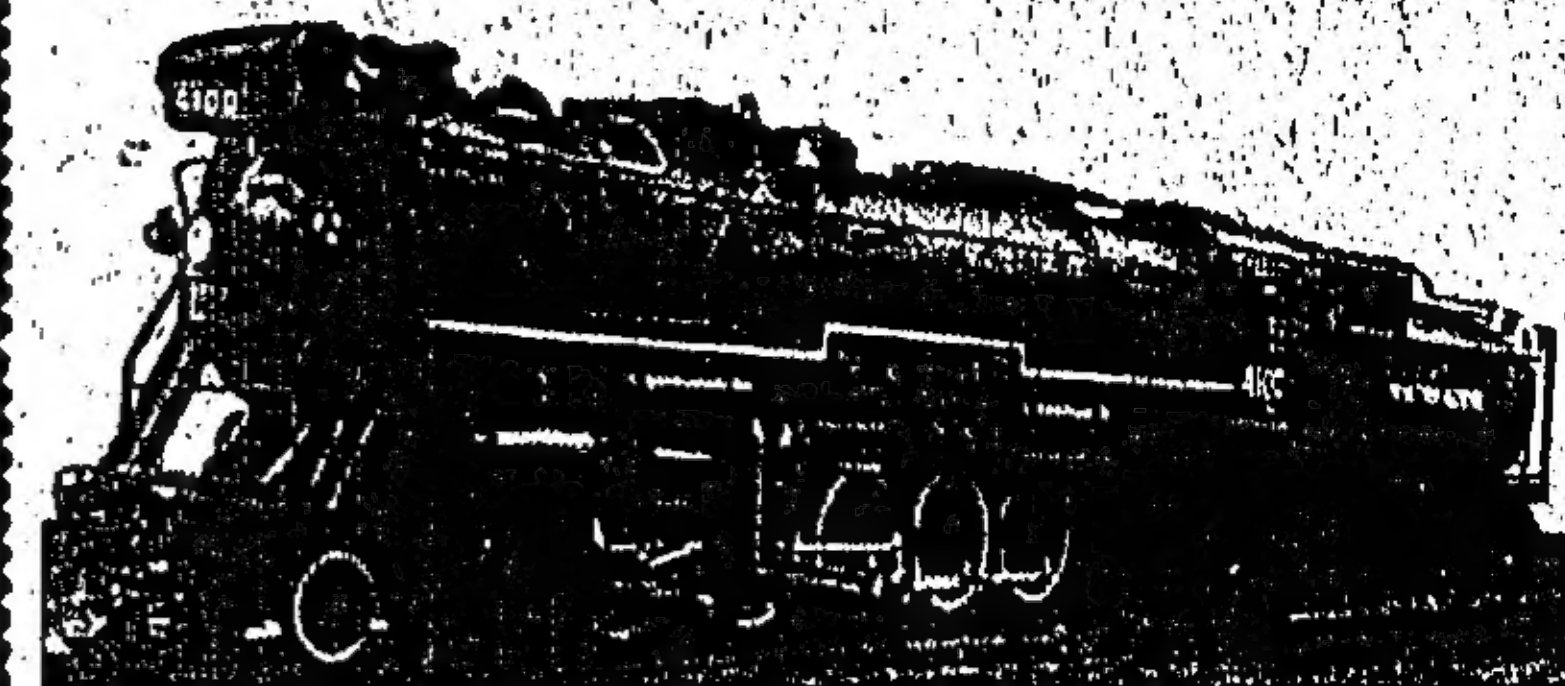
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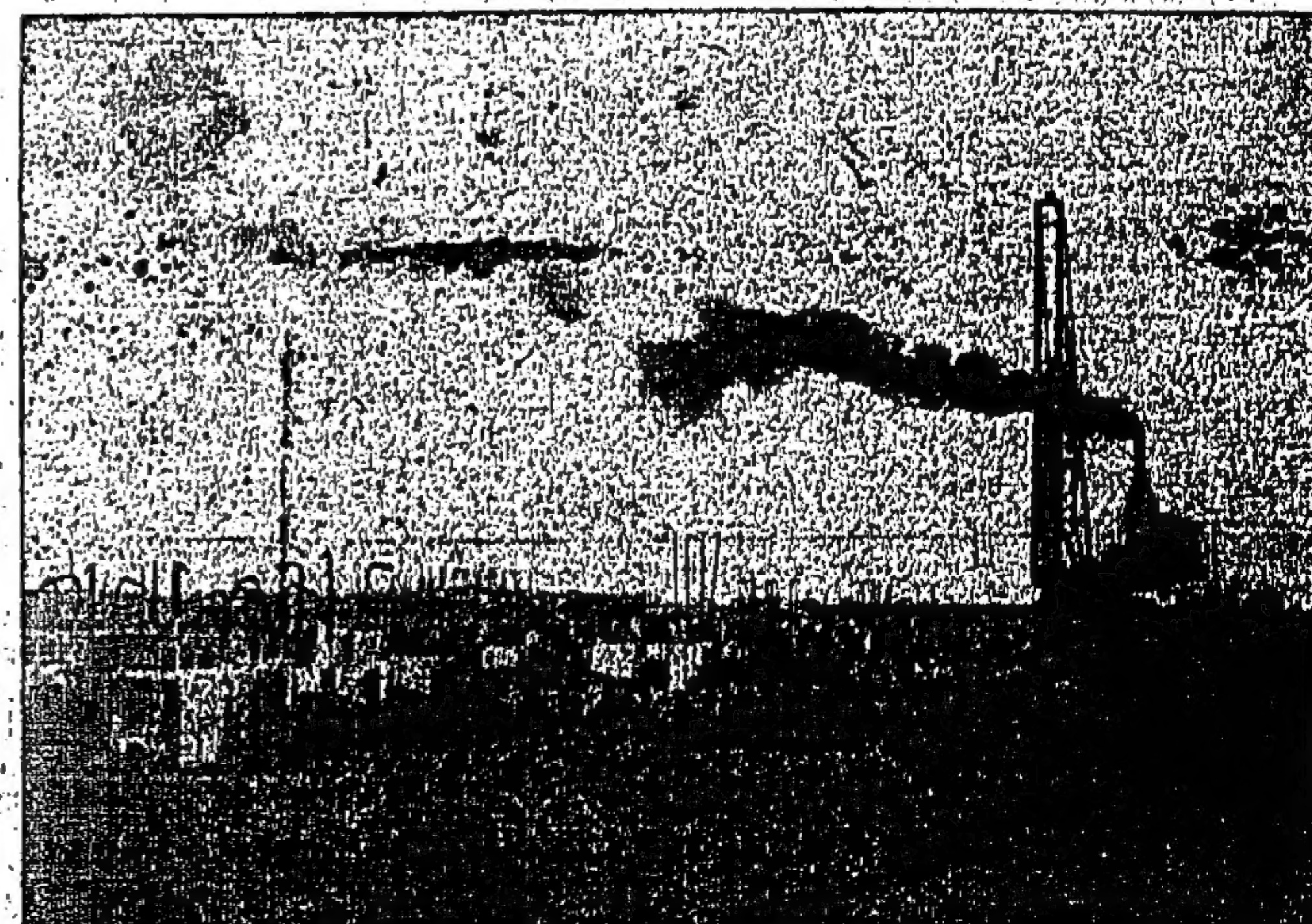
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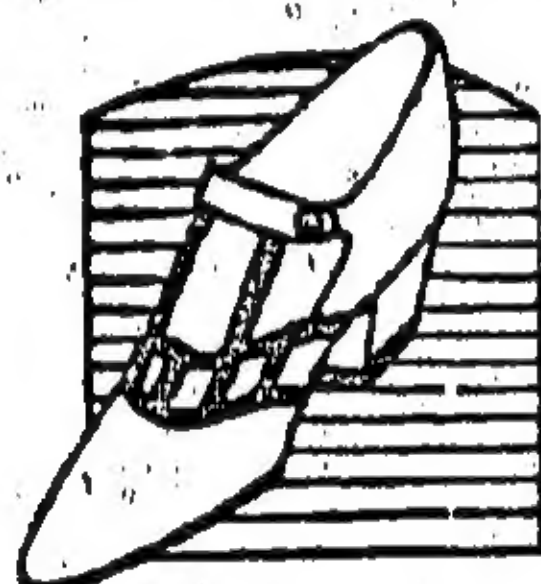
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THE BOLSHIEV MENACE.

MASS MEETING AT THEATRE ROYAL.

STRONG ACTION URGED.

The Theatre Royal was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening when a mass meeting of Hongkong residents was held for the purpose of urging the Imperial Government to take strong action to deal with the interference by the Canton authorities with the Treaty rights of the Powers. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting passed a resolution urging the Home Government to deliver an ultimatum to the Canton Government.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who was supported on the platform by Sir Henry Pollock, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Mr. A. Macgowan (Swatow), Mr. W. S. Bailey, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. W. A. Dowley and others.

The Chairman, before proceeding with the business for which the meeting had been called, said: "I desire to straighten out an incident connected with our original meeting. You will remember that at that original public meeting we passed not only a resolution of confidence in Sir James Jamieson, His Majesty's Consul General in Canton, but we paid him a high tribute. After that he was criticised in the public Press. The criticism was undoubtedly largely due, if not entirely, to a misunderstanding, and I feel that it is due to His Majesty's Consul General in Canton that that situation should be definitely cleared up at this meeting. (Applause.) I may say that before making this statement I submitted it, because it concerns the Government, to the Governor, and I have his consent not only to make the statement but his permission also to quote some remarks in a letter concerning it."

A Newspaper Article.

"The Consul General in a recent address at the Club, referred to the leading article in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 14th inst. under the heading of Sir James Jamieson, which you have doubtless read. The Consul General said that it was based on an incorrect appreciation of the situation. He explained that the Canton Government forwarded certain demands following the shooting affray of June 23rd last, and these demands, which were forwarded to London and Paris, were as follows:

1. High Commissioners of the nations involved, to apologise.
2. Adequate punishment of the Consul General and the Senior Naval Officer.
3. No further troops or men-of-war to come to Canton.
4. Withdrawal of warships from Canton or delta, except two despatch boats for the use of the Consulate.
5. Compensation for killed and wounded.
6. Rendition of both Concessions to the Kwongtung Government.

London and Paris replied to the effect that these demands could not be considered. The new Canton Government that assumed office on July 1st, repeated these demands and stated that no restoration of normal relations and conditions could be expected before they had been discussed. What then has the Consul General to discuss with the Canton Government with a view to ending the present situation. Is he to discuss his own punishment or the rendition of the British Concession? On what possible basis could the Home Government discuss these demands? The mere fact of discussing them would be an admission that the incident of June 23rd was created by Shameen, which we know definitely to be untrue.

Daily Press Knew Nothing.

The *Daily Press* states that they know absolutely nothing about the measures that are being taken to bring the present deadlock to an end and that as far as they are aware the Hongkong Government are equally in the dark. The Consul General informed us that copies of all his despatches to Peking and the Foreign Office have been forwarded to Hongkong and the Hongkong Government therefore know all that the Consul General has written. As the Consul General pointed out, there is no possible basis for discussion here, and the next move rests with the Governments at Home. His Excellency the Governor in writing upon this letter has authorised me

text and confine itself to impressive statements of facts and such demands as are reasonably set forth and possible of fulfilment. It is with this object in view that the suggested telegram, which has for some time appeared in the Press, that it might receive mature consideration by you all, has been most carefully drafted, and I trust that no material alteration to it will be called for.

Waking up at Last.

In spite of all that has been telegraphed, until a few days ago I felt compelled to believe that the Government at Home still considered that the Hongkong and South China troubles are all part of the "China question," which arose after the "Shanghai Incident" or are bound up with that incident and the "Young China Nationalist Movement," and can be settled by representations in Peking, conferences or some special envoy, but the recent shipping proclamations of the Canton authorities seem at last to be waking it up. (Hear hear.)

"Does His Majesty's Government still utterly disbelieve the responsible statements made in the stream of cables of the gravest nature by the Governor of this Colony, and all the responsible bodies already on the spot referred to, or do they seriously profess that they are unable any longer to protect, or at any rate are prepared to abandon, the rights of British subjects secured to them by solemn treaties and will they supinely submit to the latest insolent challenges to Great Britain of the present Canton Bolshevik Authorities?"

I know well the difficulties they have to face in want of unanimity and help from other "Powers," as well as the great industrial problems they have to deal with at Home, but, unless this Canton situation is tackled seriously and at once, not only will British interests here and in South China be crippled for years to come, but the Bolshevik poisonous propaganda will spread like fire, South through the Straits Settlements, and through Burma and into India, with the result that not only will it be a tremendous conflagration for the nation to fight, but the industrial problems at Home and unemployment through lack of export trade will be increased disastrously. Strong words, but cold facts, that must be faced nevertheless, and I wish we could rouse the people of England to understand and realise them. (Applause.)

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman, proceeding, said: Ladies and gentlemen, on the 27th July last, at a meeting held in this Theatre, so crowded that very many could not get in—amongst other things—His Majesty's Government was urged in a strongly worded and gravely considered resolution that "it should immediately inform the *de facto* Government in Canton that unless it withdraws its support of the attack upon British interests, it will be regarded as having entered into a state of hostility with the British Government."

Almost a month has passed and for reasons which it is impossible to understand, that vitally important telegram, which solemnly recited existing conditions here and throughout South China without one word of exaggeration, has apparently been completely ignored by His Majesty's Government. There has been a little confusion about these telegrams. The "confidential reply" referred to in my letter to the "Press," I should here explain, was a confidential answer to one of the many telegrams sent Home by the Chamber of Commerce. (There has been no answer whatever to the telegram from the public meeting held on the 27th of July.)

To-night, with conditions infinitely worse than they were then and with further declarations of open hostility against Great Britain by the Canton authorities, we are met in even greater numbers, to endorse the opinions which have poured Home from every responsible body—Government, Unofficial members of both Councils, Chamber of Commerce backed by every large interest here, China Association and private telegrams—so that His Majesty's Government cannot plead ignorance upon the situation.

The Gravity of the Situation.

I confess "I find it difficult to speak without voicing the indignation we all feel at the procrastination, but I recognise that the situation is so grave that I desire to avoid saying one word which may be regarded, at Home, as hysterical or which may give opponents, to prompt and direct action, in Canton, occasion to discount our advice or undervalue this meeting. No one who has been away from Hongkong and South China, even for the last six months, could possibly conceive how dangerous the Bolshevik threat is, with its special attack on British interests, and I wish that a few of my own personal friends who, until a very few years ago, held the same responsible positions out here as those who to-day have drafted many of the important telegrams to which I have already referred, were here now to study the situation for themselves, and they would quickly realise how woefully and disastrously the "Canton situation" and the peril of Hongkong and South China are being misunderstood in London to-day and give credence and ear to those, upon the spot, who know and realise the extreme gravity of the situation. (Applause.)

The telegram we send to-night, therefore, whatever may be said in speeches, should avoid anything like violent language in the

tion or restraint, at Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai.

(II) Article V of the Treaty of Nanking by which British Merchants are permitted, at all ports where they may reside "to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please."

(III) Article X of the Treaty of Nanking authorising goods belonging to British Merchants to be conveyed by Chinese Merchants to any province or City in the interior of China.

(IV) Article XI of the Treaty of Tientsin which also opened Swatow and other Southern Ports for Foreign trade and stated that "it is agreed that British subjects are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and from pleasure with their vessels and merchandise."

Canton a Gateway.

The observance of these provisions of the Treaties is imperative for the commercial prosperity of this Colony, seeing that Canton is the principal gateway for British trade into South China.

The present Canton Authorities who are independent of the Central Government at Peking and have been in office for less than 3 months are directly and solely responsible for the cutting off of all steamship communication between Canton and Hongkong, both direct and via Macao, and also for the boycott in Canton and other ports in South China as well as Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, of British subjects ships and goods.

They have also openly declared their intention of destroying by every means in their power, Hongkong, its trade and prosperity.

In 1924 the total shipping all classes entering and clearing to and from Hongkong was 70,630 vessels totalling 57,000,000 tons. From 1st January to 30th June last the average daily number of vessels entering and clearing Hongkong has been 60 vessels averaging 99,600 tons. Since the crisis started the average daily number of vessels entering and clearing Hongkong has been 31 vessels totalling 55,819 tons only, but these figures include "P. & O." "Blue Funnel," "President" and "Empress" vessels which are not affected by the boycott.

Our Canton trade comprising some 12 large passenger vessels has been entirely stopped. Since the 1st July the average daily number of ships including river steamers, held up through the boycott has been 73 of which 45 are British.

To-day there are 76 of which 32 are British.

The recent proclamation by the Canton Authorities with regard to coastal navigation states that Vessels of any Nationality, except British and Japanese, may enter and leave the Port of Canton provided they omit Hongkong, which still further destroys British shipping interests. The proclamation is an Act of open hostility to Great Britain and flagrantly and deliberately violates her Treaties with China.

The effect of this Action of the Canton Authorities has been "to cause a complete stoppage of the Export of Silk from the Canton Delta through Hongkong and of the import of British Piecegoods into Canton and the interior; thereby causing disastrous losses both to British and Chinese merchants in this Colony and to the Export trade of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which must result in further very considerable and increasing permanent unemployment in Great Britain.

No Question of War.

The Canton-Hongkong problem is entirely separate and distinct from that in any other part of China owing to the fact that Canton does not recognise and is in rebellion against the Central Government at Peking, and that no Conferences held at Peking on tariff or extraterritoriality or any other questions can possibly assist this Colony in the remotest degree in its present most serious and urgent need; and any delay in dealing in daily losses to this Colony of increasing and ruinous magnitude; moreover the British Government if it delays decisive action now will most certainly have a far larger problem to face at Canton in the future than that confronting it at present.

There is no question whatever of making War on China but simply of ousting the present violently anti-British Bolshevik faction which has recently succeeded

in seizing the reins of power at Canton.

It may be added that such intervention will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the oppressed and terrorised people of Canton.

Apart from the incontestable right of British subjects in this Colony of every race to the protection of the British Flag in defence of the provisions of the Treaties between Great Britain and China, this Colony has by its repeated considerable defence contribution for the past 25 years acquired a right to the active support of the British Government. Such defence contributions amount altogether during that period to the sum of 49 million dollars, the 1924 contribution being the record amount of 4½ million dollars, and have naturally been considered by this Colony as an Insurance Fund for the protection of the rights secured to British subjects by Treaties with China.

The Ultimatum.

Accordingly the residents of this Colony at a great Mass Indignation Meeting demand that the British Government deliver an ultimatum at once to the Canton Authorities.

(A) To restore Canton as an Open Treaty Port for Trade between Chinese and the Foreign Treaty Powers in full accordance with the provisions of the Treaties between China and those Powers.

(B) To expel all Bolsheviks from Canton and the Kwangtung Province.

(C) To disarm and disband the so-called Whampoa College Cadets who are in reality Russian trained troops, and send back to their native places those who are not Cantonese.

(D) To cease boycott of British Goods.

(E) To cease Anti-British propaganda.

Under Threat of "Complete Naval Blockade by Britain of Canton and its neighbouring waters and/or such other action as His Majesty's Government may consider necessary."

The Ultimatum should also state that a Chinese Administration must be established at Canton which will observe to the full all existing Treaties between China and the Foreign Powers.

It is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting that British intervention is the only effective method of restoring communications and trade between Hongkong, Canton and South China and of preventing the economic destruction of Hongkong and of British interests in the Treaty Ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and South China.

Mr. Bailey's Speech.

Mr. W. S. Bailey in seconding, said: Sir, Ladies, and Gentlemen, For over two months we have patiently endured our present situation, with confidence that, long ere this, the strong representations which we understood were from time to time cabled Home by our Governor and by our Chamber of Commerce would ensure speedy and efficient action by the Home Government.

When, in consequence of our mass public meeting of the 27th July, our telegram was sent to the Foreign Office by the Governor, we had every reason to expect that at last our Home Government would stop this boycott by Canton and so save this Colony from possible ruin.

After our long waiting we are told that no reply, and not even an acknowledgement of our telegram of nearly a month ago, has been received here. Even up to the present nothing appears to have been done by the Home Government for our relief, and we are here now, Sir, to express our strongest indignation at such treatment from our Home Government. (Applause.) Such treatment is outrageous and intolerable treatment, and, failing relief shortly from the Home Government we must ourselves do what we can in our own interests and in the interests of those dependent upon us. (Loud applause.)

Starving Out Shameen.

I need not dilate upon what is common knowledge—the deliberate and heartless attempt to starve out Shameen, the ruin of our trade there and the unprompted, organized and murderous attack upon Shameen with its women and children by the Whampoa Cadets, led by Russian officers. All this, and much more, was told us by an eye-witness, Mr. Hollstrom, the Swedish Consul in Canton, at his recent lecture. At the same lecture

Mr. Macgowan, an old and respected resident of Swatow, told how that port, controlled by the Canton Government, could secure peace at intervals only, and by the payment during some years, of millions and millions of dollars. Had Swatow not so paid the town would have been looted, and the Chinese merchants therefore preferred to pay.

Mr. Macgowan told of the intense hatred to-day of the British in Swatow, and that any Chinese caught speaking to a Briton was severely punished. Any sampan taking a Briton was burned. Swatow took all instructions from Canton; the root of the trouble was in Canton, and unless conditions changed in Canton there could be no improvement in Swatow. We can easily imagine the lot of our women and children in the Treaty ports under these conditions; a mother refused a cup of milk or even water for her sick and dying child. She and her child might die for want of the bare necessities of life.

And this is the condition to which the Canton authorities would reduce us. They would bring us to the same condition as Canton itself, and of Russia, which is in a state of anarchy, brutal despotism, crime, poverty and utter misery.

A Policy of Frightfulness.

The policy of Canton is frightfulness, terrorism. The authorities there have applied these methods to ruin Hongkong, but have so far failed, for Hongkong is not Russia or China, and we are not Russians. We depend for success upon industry and absolute fairness, justice and generosity in all our dealings, and we have here a Government not excelled in these respects by any other Government in the world. (Applause), and which has the confidence of all under our flag, rich and poor alike. (Applause.) We shall therefore defeat this wanton attack upon our trade and liberties, and shall emerge stronger and brighter than ever. But at what cost to us all!

And, meantime, with the thousands of able and intelligent workers and merchants of all races who stand by us here, we cannot continue passively to endure this boycott with its murders, robberies, and gross violation of treaty rights. (Applause.)

We understand that many former telegrams have been sent, either by our Governor to the Colonial Office or by our Chamber of Commerce to the Foreign Office.

We are also assured, and can quite believe, that our local Chamber of Commerce, and especially our Governor and our Chairman, have done all that possibly could be done. Indeed, I believe that the labours of both have been unremitting in our behalf. (Applause.)

But they have apparently failed and we, the public of Hongkong, are now asked to cable our case direct to the Prime Ministry who, himself a business man, and with a strong majority Government, may be expected to take prompt and strong action in this matter.

The telegram we are asked to send is plain. It appeals to the Prime Minister to have Treaties carried out which are imperative for our commercial prosperity. It stresses the fact that the present Canton Government, in office less than three months, and independent of Peking, are solely responsible for this boycott of British subjects, ships, and goods, and that the Canton Government have openly declared their intention of destroying by every means in their power, Hongkong, its trade and prosperity. Their challenge is quite plain and grows daily more definite.

The telegram gives a plain statement of shipping returns, which speak for themselves, and tells the Prime Minister of the recent proclamation by Canton excluding all British vessels from that port, and any other vessels from Canton if they first call at Hongkong. This proclamation by Canton our telegram rightly describes as "an act of open hostility to Great Britain."

We tell the Prime Minister of the disastrous losses to British and Chinese merchants by this action of the Canton authorities and that by prompt action now by our Naval and Military Forces would speedily relieve the situation.

We state the fact that in 25 years this Colony has remitted to the Home Government a defence contribution of 49 million dollars, the 1924 contribution being 4½ million dollars. These defence or military contributions by Hongkong are on the basis of 20% of the revenue of the Colony, and that revenue, Sir, is derived from the taxes paid by our business men and workmen to the Government, and

contributed to by every one of us, directly or indirectly, down to the humblest coolie, and we cannot longer endure what we rightly describe to the Prime Minister as "the present intolerable strangulation and boycott of the business of this Colony."

We have "carried on" here, all praise to our own men and women, and to those of other races who have so unselfishly and cheerfully filled our essential services including police, volunteers and other duties. We feel we cannot sufficiently thank every one of these men and women. (Applause.) But such services are the duty of the Government, and the Government is paid by the taxpayers of Hongkong to perform these duties. In return for our payment to Government of 4½ millions yearly, we require full protection of our lives and property, and full protection to trade with China in accordance with her treaties.

Immediate and Decisive Action.

Hongkong, with its millions of contribution to the Home Government for protection, has been built up by British and allied enterprise and work. Thousands of our workers, the class which helped to make these millions of contribution are now, through the action of the Canton authorities, out of work here or are forcibly detained in Canton where they have lost or been robbed of all their little savings or capital, they and their families being destitute. As the Canton challenge to us nears its accomplishment, Britons—themselves and their allies must also be thrown out of employment here, and, obviously, unless we obtain adequate help now from the naval and military forces—help for which we have paid from the taxes of the people, we can pay no 4½ millions or any other sum to the Government in taxation. (Applause.)

And has the British Government no obligation towards these workpeople left destitute and towards those who will be so left and shall we remain still inactive while the Canton challenge succeeds and our good workers, so to speak, perish? Certainly not! We cannot and shall not do so!

These people, and all non-British in the Colony, look to us and to our Government for strength and help to them in this crisis, and we must not fail them.

Our Government must be urged to prompt and vigorous action. Such action would, I think, be supported by all Chinese and other non-British here of both the working and merchant classes, and, as stated in our proposed telegram, "such intervention by us" will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the oppressed and terrorised people of Canton."

We tell the Prime Minister that at this great mass indignation meeting we demand immediate and decisive action by the British Government. "Demand," Sir, is a strong word, but, in our circumstances, I am entirely in accord with it. I am in accord with the whole of the telegram which I understand has been most carefully drafted and I am glad to now second the resolution. (Cheers.)

Swatow's Voice.

Mr. A. Macgowan (Swatow) supported the resolution. He said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have been specially requested by the members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Swatow to represent them and to associate the British community in Swatow with any resolutions sent to the Home Government by Hongkong. Article II of the Treaty of Tientsin which opened Swatow and other Southern ports for foreign trade stated that "it is agreed that British subjects are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please and to proceed to and from at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise," which is inseparably bound up with all the other treaties between Great Britain and China and therefore embraces the Treaty of Nanking which provides that British subjects with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint. Both these treaties have been completely and absolutely violated not only in the spirit and letter but in the practice of them, and my personal experience has been that with the present Bolshevik authorities in power they may be considered but as scraps of paper which have been torn up and do not function.

Canton Government Illegal. The illegal Bolshevik Government of Canton has put into force a very effective embargo on all

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

trade to and from Hongkong, and in Swatow all British and Japanese interests are boycotted. What about it? Are we to accept these conditions without protest? (Cries of "No"). The trouble started in Canton and must be settled with Canton. Canton is quite separate and independent of the Central Government of Peking. Swatow has been badly treated and unless the Reds are kicked out there is no possible chance of the resumption of trade as before. The loss of this trade will hit the Colony of Hongkong very hard, harder than many realise. British shipping interests are very large in Swatow, while large quantities of British goods are imported yearly. All trade has now stopped. I have much pleasure in supporting this telegram to the Prime Minister, and I hope prompt action will be taken by the Home authorities to stop this reign of terror in South China. I should like to say that if any attack is made on Canton, a similar attack should be made on Swatow, because, unfortunately, Swatow is in Kwangtung and just now entirely under Red rule (Applause).

A Shameen Speaker.

Mr. C. E. Peacock (Shameen): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid I am going to disappoint you in what I have to say because in Shameen we have not yet had an opportunity of reading the telegram which it is proposed to send to London. At any rate I can tell you that so far as the situation there is concerned, we are still cooking our own food, doing our own washing, cleaning our own house and doing no business. (Laughter). I want to amplify the Chairman's opening remarks in regard to the article under the heading of "Sir James Jamieson" in the *Daily Press*. The Chairman has told you practically word for word what I wanted to say and it is not necessary for me to repeat it. I should like to remind you, however, that a second article appeared a few days later which was a grudging retraction on some points and a poor attempt to justify others, but they did not publish the letter from a Shameen merchant who is here to-day pointing out the Shameen point of view and informing them that we in Shameen were not looking for a scapegoat. It may interest you to know that the first article in the *Hongkong Daily Press* was referred to by Mr. C. C. Wu, who is probably one of the ablest men in the Canton administration and who is believed to be a moderate with a very large following. His reference to this article, I think, speaks for itself. He referred to it in a speech on August 17th in Canton. In a situation of this kind I think the greatest care should be exercised by the Hongkong newspapers in regard to what they publish. (Hear hear). Indications of disunion, as these articles disclose, merely give confidence to the other side and make our battle all the harder. (Applause).

Support from Foochow.

The Chairman then read the following telegram he had received from the Foochow Chamber of Commerce: "We welcome news that a further meeting for the purpose of protesting against the attitude of drift, which is fatal to British interests, and are content to support and abide by the decisions of that meeting, and desire incorporation in Home cable. Gladly share expense."

Mr. J. R. Greig, who said he had just returned from Swatow, emphasised the necessity for taking immediate action. He had been all round the world and found that Britain was the most hated nation throughout the world. That was because she was too lenient with the people with whom she had to deal. "This is the richest Colony we have got," the speaker declared, "and why should not they protect us?"

Mercantile Marine's Action.

Mr. T. T. Laurence, of the China Coast Officers Guild, said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the mercantile marine I should like to say that at a meeting of the masters and officers held on Thursday afternoon last, it was decided that the following telegram should be sent to our Secretaries who are on Home leave: "This is very urgent and vitally important. Use every effort with Imperial Merchants Service Guild, Marine Engineers Association, Mercantile Marine Services

Association and Navigators and General Insurance Company to urge the Imperial Government to take immediate action with regard to Canton and China generally. Further delay may be ruinous causing a disastrous effect on the mercantile marine." (Applause). That, ladies and gentlemen, was the telegram sent by the mercantile marine, who I will venture to say are never behind. They are the first line of defence after your Royal Navy. (Applause).

A Speaker Heckled.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I rise to express my disagreement with the latter part of the telegram it is proposed to send. When we get down to what this meeting proposes to send to the Home Government what does it amount to? It demands that the British Government deliver an ultimatum at once to the Canton authorities. (Applause). Have you stopped for one moment to think what that means? A Voice: "No time to stop." (Laughter and applause). You are recognising a belligerent. Can you point out any time in the history of the British nation when it has recognised a twopenny halfpenny belligerent? Take your thoughts back to the civil war when the South was fighting against the North, when the whole of that Continent was in the great throes of war. Did the British Government recognise them? Not a bit of it. You have a small community whom you say are acting contrary to Peking. You have your treaties with China. Where is the proper place to go? The place where the Foreign Office is going at the present moment. There is one, and only one channel through which we can deal and that is through the diplomatic channel of Peking.

At this point there was considerable dissent, and one member of the audience shouted: "Go up the West River and see what Peking can do," amid loud cheers.

Mr. Fitzroy: Let me go on a little further. "We are dealing with Canton in other respects," another interrupter exclaimed.

There followed some disorder, during which the Chairman appealed to the meeting to give the speaker a fair hearing.

"Nonsense."

Mr. Fitzroy: Now the next thing you ask them to do is to turn out the Bolsheviks. I do not know the exact meaning of that. Perhaps some of you mean the Chinese Bolsheviks, but at any rate what you are asking is that the whole of these people shall be turned out. I think I can hear in that an echo of the ultimatum which was delivered to Serbia in 1914 by Austria (A Voice: "Nonsense"). It is the same sort of thing that you want to destroy the sovereignty of a nation and take it by force. Very well, how do you propose to do this when you have sent your ultimatum (A Voice: "Send a telegram.") (Laughter). Exactly, but that is not what we are discussing at the present moment. We are sending a telegram in which we are usurping the functions of the Home Government, in which we say the Home Government are totally incapable of doing their job despite the fact that we are told they are trusted by everybody. We propose to do it by establishing a blockade by naval forces of Canton (Hear hear). Does it ever occur to you that somebody else has something to say besides Great Britain? Europe would be ablaze in 20 minutes after this went through. "Then let us have the blaze" a member of the audience shouted, while another told the speaker that he was not discussing the question but simply asking a series of questions.

Venezuela Cited.

Mr. Fitzroy referred to what happened at Venezuela and said the result was that President Roosevelt within three or four days sent the whole American fleet there and Great Britain had to climb down.

Mr. Best: It is not true. It is false.

Mr. Fitzroy: I was there and helped to blow up the place.

Mr. Best: The whole of it is false.

Mr. Fitzroy in conclusion said he was entirely opposed to the latter part of the telegram. He pointed out that they could not possibly have the information locally that was obtainable in London. They felt the pinch no doubt but the Government at Home felt the pulse of all the nations interested in China and a peaceful solution of this problem.

He thought they should leave whatever action was necessary to the Home Government who had a far greater knowledge of the situation than Hongkong had. (Dissonant).

The chairman remarked that the last speaker had entirely overlooked the explanation he had made that while they made some suggestions with regard to the form intervention should take, they of course fully realised that the form of such intervention was solely a matter for the decision of His Majesty's Government. (Applause). That meeting was not presuming to dictate to the Home Government what they should do but was simply venturing to voice the feeling of the Colony that something must be done and done quickly. (Applause). The diplomacy of Peking had so far absolutely and entirely failed and it was not realised that there was a problem in the south.

Cleveland Not Roosevelt.

Mr. Best who then mounted the platform from the body of the hall referred to Mr. Fitzroy's statement with regard to Venezuela. He declared that the speaker was entirely wrong in saying that President Roosevelt sent the American fleet there, for the reason that at that time it was President Cleveland who was in power. (Laughter and applause). President Roosevelt would never have done such a thing. The speaker proceeded to give the history of the Venezuela trouble pointing out that it was all over a gold field there. America butted in and began as usual with a lot of big talk. (Laughter). "That is about all they are any use for," the speaker declared amid laughter.

Mr. S. Boulton said the trouble which we had passed through the last two months, two years, ten years and more justified the assertion that British interests and British qualities of justice, integrity and honesty had been coming down due to the fact that during the years of piracy, murder and outrage, carried on throughout the Canton delta, Britain had never effectively intervened and today was the climax. One cannot understand, Mr. Boulton proceeded, how it is that a Government with such tremendous interests as Britain has in Hongkong to-day should remain passive and seemingly indifferent. One can recall 25 years ago, when the New Territories on the Kowloon side were given to Great Britain. There was some trouble in the Territories. A few mat sheds were burned down and if I recall rightly a few policemen were shot. There were considerable trouble with telephone communications but it did not last long.

The Trouble Smothered.

The General and Admiral were in consultation and a party from three different sources was organised to advance on the Territories. I remember being in Tai-po when the General mounted the head of a column which marched through the village. The flag was hoisted, a royal salute of 21 guns fired and from that day to this there has never been any trouble in Tai-po. (Applause). Now I anticipate that if something like had been done during the years of trouble, the years of discontent, which this Colony has endured, Canton would never have been what it is to-day. I maintain that if the Bolsheviks had realised the firmness of the power of Britain they never would have attempted to have planted themselves in the city of Canton to work their ruinous propaganda against us. (Applause). As a 27 years resident one feels one can say a lot, but the time for talking is passed. It is the time for action, for doing things. (Applause). I think it is extremely unfortunate that this crisis should have arisen at a time when in London we are trying to impress the Home people of the value of Hongkong to Great Britain by the Hongkong exhibit at Wembley. Is Great Britain going to stand aside and see Hongkong revert to its former fishing village and native huts? If so then let us withdraw Hongkong from the exhibition.

Singapore Scheme Useless.

Proceeding, Mr. Boulton referred to the Singapore Base which he regarded primarily as a scheme to add to the defence of Hongkong. If Great Britain was going to remain passive in this matter and see Hongkong ruined through Bolshevik influence, then why not abandon the Singapore scheme and return the money so generously given by the Hongkong Government to support these here whose businesses would be reduced to dust and ashes. "I am an Englishman," Mr. Boulton declared,

"I stand for patriotism and love of country and for my fellow men the world over, but I cannot tolerate this position the Home Government is taking up to-day. Why should she remain so silent and so passive as she is? There is only one excuse. During my 27 years residence here I have been to England twice and I like to speak about Hongkong. I have seen it grow solid, stolid and secure and yet the strange thing is that comparatively few people at Home know anything about Hongkong. At one meeting here one gentleman referred to Hongkong as just sufficient to cover the point of a pencil on the map and that is how Hongkong exists in the minds of thousands and thousands of our fellow men and women to-day. It is just the point of a pencil. They do not realise, they do not realise that it is a source of income to Great Britain of thousands upon thousands of pounds and that it brings trade and commerce and work to our fellow men. What can we do, what shall we do to awaken them? Exception has been taken to the word "demand," but I consider it is not strong enough. We want words that shall make all Britons realise once and for all, at least for this generation, that Hongkong is a tremendous asset, that it is a source of wealth to the nation, that it is the key to all trading interests in the East and that if Britain does not realise it and realise it soon through those red hats, those red heads from the north, she looks like coming very near to losing it.

Much Pay, Little Work.

Mr. Boulton declared that since the 1922 strike the Chinese workman was not worth 50 per cent of what he was ten years ago. Somehow or other Bolshevism, Socialism and Communism had got into their heads and now they were out to get as much as they could for as little as possible. He heartily supported the resolution and again emphasised that unless Great Britain realised the situation quickly and took prompt and decisive action, Hongkong would be ruined.

The Chairman, replying to Mr. Peacock, who asked whether the regulations regarding shipping were official, said that Sir James Jamieson had addressed the Foreign Secretary at Canton, Mr. Wu Hon-ain challenging him to deny that they were not official, and up to the present he had not received any reply. In the next few days Sir James Jamieson was likely to deal further with the matter. For that reason, the Chairman said they felt justified in embodying the terms referred to in their telegram. Had the Canton Government seen fit to deny immediately their recognition of that proclamation, it would not have appeared in the telegram.

Mr. Bertil Hellstrom declared that the Canton Government were riding themselves behind the strikers. There would be no answer from the Canton Government and when they pressed them for an answer, the only reply they would receive was that they had nothing to do with them but that it was purely a strikers' proclamation.

Sir Henry Pollock.

Sir Henry Pollock: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have made two or three speeches on the subject of the Canton trouble during the past few weeks and I do not intend to repeat myself this evening. I should like, however, to mention one or two new points which have occurred to me. The first is a very interesting historical point which I looked up this afternoon, and it is in connection with what is called the "second war of China" in 1857. The cause of that war was as follows: There was a certain boat named the Arrow commanded by a British captain and manned by a crew of Chinese which was sailing in the ordinary way under the mercantile marine flag. That flag was torn down by some Chinese officials and trampled under foot and from that simple incident arose the second China war, which is very often referred to as the Arrow war. In connection with that, I might say that in those days there were no such things as telegrams or instructions from Home, and the Governor of this Colony at that time, Sir John Bowring, gave an order to the then Admiral to go ahead and the Admiral went ahead. We are sometimes inclined to sneer at what we call early Victorian days. Lord Palmerston was then Prime Minister and his action was challenged in the House of Commons and he went to a general election on that incident, and was returned to power with a large majority. (Applause). Gentlemen, I must admit that I am amazed

The Right to Trade.

Another statement, which I should like to quote you, is a statement made by Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on August 6th. Mr. Bridgeman said the aircraft carrier *Hermes* had been despatched to China and her aircraft would be utilised for training and exercising the personnel of the fleet air arm and, if necessary, in co-operation with His Majesty's naval and military forces for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects. (Applause). Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think we shall all agree that the most important right of property which we have out here in the Far East is the right to trade through the treaty ports with the interior of China. That is a right of property far more important than some other rights of property we hear of, such as the infringement of a trade mark. It is a million times as important as any right of



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THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER.

that the British Government has not yet come to the relief of this Colony, because Mr. Austen Chamberlain as far back as the first of July said that he would not consider any question in connection with the revision of treaties with China until the Chinese Government had taken steps to put an end to the present anti-foreign agitation and had shown their ability to enforce law and order and respect for the treaty rights of the Powers. Well, gentlemen, I can only understand that utterance of Mr. Chamberlain, our Foreign Secretary, to mean that he will insist that the treaty rights of the Powers, including the treaty rights of Great Britain, are observed. He has now got before him the constant regulations which have recently been promulgated in Canton. On July 11 the *Times* said: "This is a moment when British policy must take a clear and definite shape. If this policy is such that it commends itself to others and leads to effective common action, so much the better. But the responsibility for defending the great and now seriously threatened British interests in China lies first and foremost on the British Government."

a trade mark, and therefore we contend that, as in the past, we ought to rely upon our gallant Navy, in conjunction with our military forces, to protect our very important rights of trading with the Chinese at the treaty ports and in trading through the treaty ports with the interior of China. (Applause).

There is just one other point I should like to make before I sit down, and that is this. In the great war of 1914-18 Great Britain went to war because the treaty rights of Belgium had been regarded as a mere scrap of paper. (Applause). She called upon her children in all parts of the world to come and join in that war and Hongkong nobly responded. (Hear hear). Several hundred men went forth from this Colony, many of whom made the great sacrifice. They made that great sacrifice because they were a part of the British Empire. They espoused her quarrel, and we are asking Great Britain to espouse our quarrel now. (Applause). Surely the British Government cannot ignore this urgent cry for help, which we are sending out. Our need is great and urgent, and our cause is just. (Cheers).

A Slight Amendment.

The Rev. J. Horace Johnston said he could not personally see how the two statements contained in the resolution could be reconciled—that they should demand a certain definite policy to be adopted, and yet at the same time declare that they left it to the discretion of the Home Government as to how they should act. He asked the Chairman whether he would be willing to modify the resolution in order that it might be made the unanimous voice of all present—that the meeting earnestly demand that the Government should adopt a drastic policy. He believed that the meeting was entirely unanimous that they must take steps to stimulate the Home Government to prompt and decisive action.

The Chairman intimated that he was quite prepared to adopt Mr. Johnston's view and the resolution was therefore amended to read as follows: "Accordingly the residents of this Colony at a great mass indignation meeting, demand that the British Government imme-

diately adopts a drastic policy, as we venture to suggest, in the following ultimatum to the Canton authorities."

Mr. J. Russell urged that they should include in the telegram that power should be given to the local Government to deal with the situation.

After some further discussion, the resolution, as amended, was put to the meeting and carried amid loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. W. A. Dowley, in appealing for contributions toward the expense involved, mentioned that the telegram would cost \$1,200.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

NEW BY-LAWS ADOPTED.

Mr. N. L. Smith presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday. Members of the Board present were Dr. W. W. Pearce, Mr. H. T. Cressy, Dr. I. W. Tso, Dr. J. C. Macgown, Dr. W. V. M. Kock and Mr. G. S. Kennedy Skipton (secretary). Mr. D. Davies was also present.

The draft by-laws governing food preserving establishments and aerated water manufactories came up for consideration, the chairman remarking that if there was any discussion regarding them he thought it would be better if the Board went into committee. If there was no discussion they might be taken *en bloc*.

Dr. Pearce said at the last meeting he gave reasons why the by-laws should be made and these reasons had now been circulated.

On Dr. Macgown intimating that he wished to discuss the by-laws covering the quality of water used in making aerated waters and in the matter of cleaning bottles before they were used a second time, the chairman moved that the Board go into committee, which was immediately done.

On the Board resuming, the by-laws, amended, were adopted.

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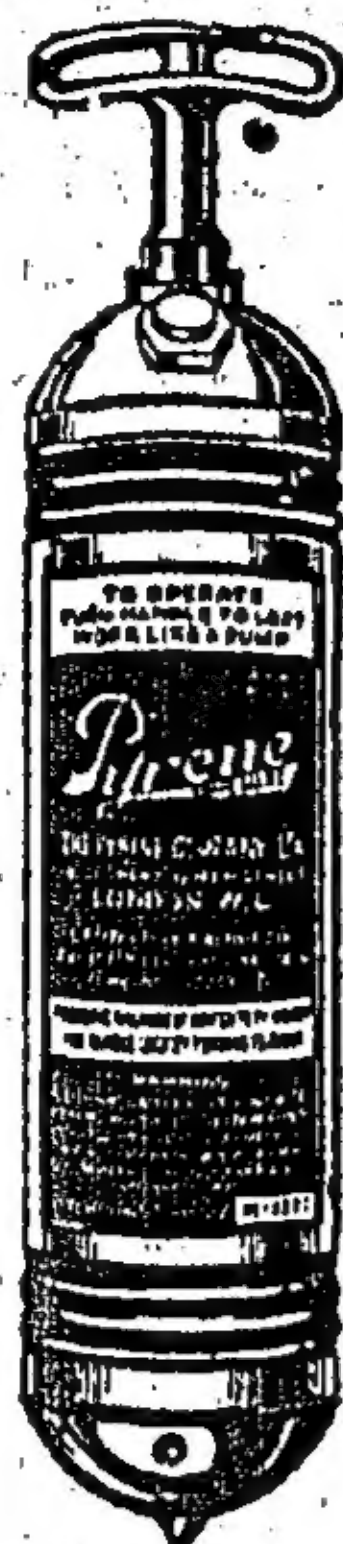
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

Last night's meeting at the City Hall passed off very much as was expected. In spite of the oppressive heat, nearly one thousand men and women gathered together to endorse, with enthusiasm, the lengthy telegram to the Prime Minister appealing for immediate direct action against the Bolsheviks of Canton. The endorsement was made unmistakably plain when one member of the gathering ventured to assert that it was wrong to have any dealings at all with Canton and that the only channel for negotiation and action was by way of Peking. The loud dissent which this statement evoked served to emphasise that those at the meeting had grown impatient with the apparent inactivity of those at Home and in Peking and were out to demand some direct interference with the "political" evil centred in Canton—an evil peculiar to the South at present and one which makes Hongkong's problem separate and distinct from that of Britain with official China. Mr. Fitzroy might be anxious to preserve the precedent of having no official relations with a belligerent part of a friendly country, but when, to take the present instance as the best example, Peking has absolutely no effective control over Canton it is obviously useless to negotiate with Peking for the remedy of certain hostile acts being committed by Canton. Surely, it is better to drop the old diplomatic habit of ignoring the existence of factions which have no *de jure* status, and get busy in telling the self-appointed officials of Canton that unless they conform voluntarily with Treaty obligations they will be kicked out. It may be all very irregular from the strict viewpoint of a lawyer like Mr. Fitzroy, but the procedure appeals to the ordinary man in the street because of its practicability and possibility. By the time the devious route of diplomatic action with Peking has been traversed sufficiently far as to cause any interference with Canton (even assuming Peking's ability to interfere successfully) Hongkong might very well be in the slough of a commercial debacle and

scarcely worth the saving. It was in order to convince the Home leaders of that fact that last night's meeting was held, and the \$1,200 telegram ought to do a lot of educational good.

It was pleasing to note the presence of quite a number of Chinese merchants at the meeting, and that ought to be made known at Home just in order to convince the folk that the Canton boycott and nonsense is no part of any Chinese animosity against Britishers but is an extraneously fed and fanned display of insensate hatred against the existing social and industrial order. The blight of the Moscow political school will assuredly settle on us here just as it has settled upon Russia to her economic ruin unless a short and sharp fight is put up against it. We are right on the latest battle-ground of two contrary ideas, the one which believes in the present order because of its possibilities for the achievement of the greatest good of the greatest number through the development of individual worth, and the other which would destroy individualism and make all things subsidiary to a common standard. And the methods of fighting adopted by the exponents of the latter school are now exposed as being ruthless, soulless and inherently evil. Free men and women have to fight a sinister creed of domination and dictatorship and we of Hongkong are going to fight for our very right of existence against those who are working through the pliable medium of unsuspecting Chinese and turning friendships into hatreds and workmen into strikers. This is no time for kid-gloved diplomacy with powerless Peking; it is time for a directly correcting hand in Canton itself.

On Cycling.

The fine inflicted yesterday on a Chinese who was riding dangerously in Nathan Road, recalls the epidemic of "trick cycling" which the police had to contend with a few months ago. Fortunately, there has been a distinct abatement of this nuisance, but every now and again it crops up, and finds a sequel in the police courts. On the whole, the roads of the Colony do not invite the use of the "push bike," which is being pushed off the streets here just as elsewhere, before the advance of swifter and noisier traffic. The motorcar has not only made cycling less attractive as a relaxation, owing to the fumes and dust left in its wake, but the congested nature of traffic in all populous regions has rendered the old pastime, once looked upon as a route to health, positively dangerous. Yet the pedal bicycle retains much of its attractions for those unable to afford, or unwilling to ride, the motorcycle. In Kowloon, one observes the popularity of this former favourite among three classes of people:—The Chinese worker, the visiting sailor, and the youth of the residential population, of both sexes. Occasionally there are flagrant breaches of regulations in the absence of proper lights, the keeping to the wrong side of the road, and attempts at trick stunts. It is marvellous sometimes that there are not very serious accidents. But a special providence seems to guard the Kowloon cyclist, who appears in his (or her) element after the shades of evening have fallen: and no doubt the care exercised by other users of the road, particularly motorists, prevents the push bicycle user from commonly coming to an untimely end.

DAY BY DAY.

THE BUSINESS OF ORATORY IS TO PERSUADE PEOPLE; AND YOU EASILY FEEL THAT TO PLEASE PEOPLE IS A GREAT STEP TOWARDS PERSUADING THEM.—Lord Chesterfield.

Professor and Mrs. Danenberg left by the s.s. President McKinley.

Lieut. R. O. Chalmers, R.E., has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Capt. E. Hall, C.M.A., has proceeded to North China on inspection duty.

"Devonian and Lancastrian."—We do not think any useful purpose will be served by publishing your letter.

Yesterday's health return shows one case each of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, both sufferers being Chinese.

Two Chinese deck passengers died on the s.s. Van Overstraten on her last trip to Hongkong. They were buried at sea.

Attention is directed to an advertisement regarding the supply of teas and tidings at the Ladies' Club House at Fanling on Sunday, 30th, instant.

The Observatory reports that the southern typhoon has moved slowly northward to Lat. 22 N., and Long. 127 E.; the northern centre is not definitely indicated this morning.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Walter Hunkin Knott, of Tung Shan, Canton, to Miss Johanna Augusta Paula Borendt, who will arrive in the Colony by the s.s. Oldenburg.

Last week's health return shows four cases of enteric fever with two deaths, one Chinese, one Japanese, one Indian and one Philippine (imported) and one case of paratyphoid fever, Chinese. One death from influenza is also reported.

A Shanghai ricksha coolie who discovered that a male passenger had left a package of jewellery worth \$2,000 in his ricksha, last week, took the package to Sinza Police Station where the owner of it appeared later. He gave the coolie \$150 as a reward for his honesty. The coolie left the station in bewilderment, counting the money as he went.

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, on July 27th of Viscount Saurdale, oldest son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, to Miss Dorothy Jean Hotham, daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Hotham and Mrs. Hotham. As Viscount Saurdale, Lord Donoughmore was A.D.C. to Sir Henry Blake when Governor of Hongkong.

In connection with our story of the trip by a number of Americans to Canton by junks, Messrs. C. Charles and Co., of Chiu Wo Street, Yau-mat, write informing us that the arrangements were made by them for the chartering of the junks (which were armed with the usual muzzle-loading guns), whilst the engagement of a gunboat from General Li Fook-lum was also negotiated by them.

At least P1,300,000 is needed by the Cebu Portland Cement Company to purchase and develop the Uling Naga coal mines in accordance with an option it holds on the property. It was learned yesterday, says the *Manila Bulletin* of August 19th. Without controlling and operating the mines, which are close to the cement plant and from which all the plant's fuel is obtained, the company's plans for the development of its business to the extent of being able to meet keen foreign competition will never be realized, it is declared. Of the total additional aid being sought by the company from the government which amounts to P2,800,000, only the amount of P1,500,000 is intended for extensions in the cement plant proper, the residue being intended for the acquisition of the mines.

PLAY AND PLAYERS.

"CHINA UNITED SOCCER ASSOCIATION."

By "Wanderer."

When a man has made a reputation as a humourist it is interesting to find how much of his bright wit he distributes in his personal relations and for that reason alone, we should very much like to meet Mr. P. Juster, of the "China United Soccer Association." If the man is really an inspired fun-maker, as his letters to the English Football Association and the New Zealand Football Association would indicate, we might possibly solicit a weekly letter to this column.

It will be very interesting to read his "explanation" of those letters, if explanation he deigns to write. Of course, he is under no obligation to reply to the letter of the local Association, but we are sure that everyone would like to hear more about the team that by its wonderful trick passing, and stupendous speed, would amaze the continent of Europe. The amateur team which gets a substantial bonus for games won, and the Association which is in a position to keep the wives and families of their players in comfortable affluence while their menfolk are away doing valorous deeds on the football field would not suffer by further elucidation of whom and what they are.

Mr. Juster evidently possesses a keen imaginative sense and we recommend him to apply it to the thought of the monkey which often permeates a meeting of the local Football Association. Due consideration will no doubt bring to the surface his unconscious humour and we can assure him that his reply to the request for an explanation will be received with a deep sense of gratitude.

Thorough Mr. Tolley.

Something which all Scotsmen and most supporters of the royal ancient game will regard as a case of almost punishable heresy has occurred at Home.

Cyril Tolley, twice amateur champion, has announced that it is his intention to give up golf and to take up tennis. A severe blow to golfing circles, but it is a change which should have the effect of stimulating interest in tennis.

Tolley is a man who concentrates all his energy on the pursuit of the moment. He does not believe in starting out and stopping halfway. During the late war it is said of Tolley that he was entrusted with the command of one of a group of tanks. After an attack the other tanks went home to bed but not Tolley's. He had started towards Berlin and was, it appears, running a thorough service for paying no attention to signals, he was well on his way when finally upset by a large and hastily organised wrecking crew. At the time he was busily engaged in annoying some very high headquarters and headquarters with a machine gun.

At golf Tolley gave his whole undivided attention to getting down to the core of the ball, and indeed he has proved time and again to be one of the hardest hitters in the game. If he can be taught to hit the tennis ball with equal force he may make the American game look like a goods train in comparison, while in any case it should certainly prove most interesting to see Tolley carrying his 240 pounds round the

courts with all the grace of a bounding elephant.

Meanwhile there will be much indignation amongst Home golfers, but while there is a law against the burning of heretics, they may have to console themselves by burning their favourite clubs.

Baseball Posers.

Poser, No. 7.—There is a runner on third base, two out and three and two on the batter. The next pitch is a wild one, making the fourth ball. The pitch got away from the catcher and rolled to the grandstand.

The runner on third easily scored on the wild pitch. The batsman, realizing the ball was certain to travel to the grandstand, went all the way from the plate to second on the fourth ball, which was a very wild pitch.

The batsman reached that base just ahead of the catcher's throw, being called safe by the umpire. The first baseman called for the ball. It seemed the batter, in going from the plate to second, had missed first base at least a foot.

The error had been noticed by the first baseman and the base umpire. When the ball was held on that base by the first baseman for umpire called out the batter, who was now reposing on second. This was the third out, retiring the side.

Did the run that scored on the play that made the third out count?

The Answer.—The run positively counted. The failure of the batsman who received a base on balls and failed to touch first in his mad dash to second does not erase the run, as the team in the field contended.

On such plays the contention is raised that a run cannot score on a play in which the batsman failed to reach first base. Such a claim is always made on the above play.

Such is not the case, as the batsman is entitled to first base on the four balls, and it is impossible to take that right away. However, when he failed to touch first in his dash to second, he made himself liable to be put out, but his act in no way affected the run that had crossed the plate, long before he was retired for the third and final out.

The Army At Play.

Matches played in the Garrison Tennis League last week resulted as follows: R.A.O.C. beat Small Units by 71 to 28; H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt beat "A" Co., East Surrey Regt. by 60 to 30.

"B" Co., East Surrey Regt. scratched to R.A.S.C., and the R.A.M.C. scratched to R.E. "B." One point was awarded to the latter team in each case.

In the League table, R.E. "B" lead the way with twelve points in twelve games, every match having been won. The R.A.O.C. are close on their heels with 11 points out of a possible twelve and next in the list is Headquarters Wing R.S.R., with seven of eleven points.

The general meeting of the Garrison Recreation Club is to be held on Friday when amongst other items on the agenda is the election of officers to the sub-committees for football, rugby, cricket, hockey, tennis, water polo and boxing.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A HUGE ARMS HAUL.

A Chinese named Chunk Muk appeared before Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, charged with the possession of thirty-four revolvers and pistols and 5492 rounds of ammunition on board the s.s. Benrachi on June 21 last. He pleaded not guilty.

The Crown case was conducted by Mr. Whyte-Smith who explained to the court that at 4.30 a.m. on the day in question a party of revenue officers went on board the ship to search for arms. In the upper tween deck bunker on the starboard side a Chinese revenue officer found the prisoner holding a bag in his hands. When he saw the officer he dropped the bag and ran from the hold, whereupon the officer fired his revolver, giving the alarm. The bag prisoner dropped contained arms and another bag was found on the coal

in the bunker. Ropes were attached to one bag. Other bags containing arms were found in the bunker below, where another man was found. Prisoner was arrested in another part of the ship. When he was charged he said, "I have nothing to say here. I shall say it in court." At the Magistrate's hearing, "I know nothing about the arms."

Evidence bearing out the Crown story was called and Mr. Greenwood, the Police armorer, gave evidence that all the arms were new and had not been used.

After retiring the jury returned a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Amongst the passengers who departed by the Blue Tunnel liner Antonor were Mrs. Paul Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. D. Timmins, Mrs. D. W. Munton and Mr. G. B. Hett.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

CONDITIONS AT SINGAPORE.

Committee's Recommendations.

London, Aug. 25.

The Colonial Office's advisory committee on social hygiene, in its first report, deals with the draft Ordinance on venereal diseases in Singapore, prepared by the Government of the Straits Settlements for submission to the Legislative Council.

The committee says the position of Singapore is serious and must be handled very early, especially in view of the approaching enlargement of the naval base. It unanimously opines that the Ordinance does not provide an effective remedy for V. D., and strongly recommends that it should not be passed into law. The committee recommends that the Government of the Straits should take measures to improve social conditions in Singapore, especially as regards immigration of female with male Chinese, also housing, education, and recreational facilities; and should appoint a mixed commission of Europeans, Chinese and Malays to enquire into social and economic conditions of the poor in Singapore, and organise a medical service for Singapore with a view to treatment of venereal diseases as an integral part of preventive medicine, as well as prepare a scheme of free facilities for diagnosis and treatment for the whole population; and frame a policy looking for the early suppression of brothels, and increase the personnel and powers of the Chinese Protectorate in order adequately to protect women and girls, not merely Chinese but also other races.

The report especially recommends that every effort be made to enlist the sympathy and goodwill of the Chinese community.—*Reuter.*

CHINA COAST OFFICERS

RECENT CHANGES.

Mr. P. J. Maley, chief officer, Ngankin, has gone chief officer, Shuntian.

Mr. McCowat, chief officer, Wenchow, has gone chief officer, Tatung.

Mr. A. Harcourt, chief officer, Fukwang, has gone chief officer, Tienkwang.

Mr. D. H. Davidson, third engineer, Luanyi, has gone third engineer, Luchow.

Mr. N. Sinclair, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Tienkwang.

Mr. D. B. Kerr has been appointed supy third engineer, Tienkwang.

Mr. C. E. Stuart, third engineer, Ngankin, has gone supy third engineer, Tatung.

Mr. T. Wilkinson, supy second officer, Kutwo, has gone supy chief officer, Fusanang.

Mr. A. Woodley, from leave, has gone supy chief officer, Tungshing. — *Shipping and Engineering.*

The London County Council are contemplating the erection of a number of oak houses for the future occupation of Londoners. It will be remembered that the Moir Committee, in a recent report to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Health Minister, specially referred to the advantages of timber houses, if erected in areas that were not too crowded. Mr. Topham Forrest, the chief architect of the L.C.C., in his report to the Housing Committee, following his visit to the United States, also spoke of the value of timber houses from the point of view of rapidity of construction.

News has come to hand of the invention of an interesting new substance by Dr. Pollak, which is described as having the transparency of glass and the elasticity of rubber. It is really a pure colloid, and is called "polloplas T.F." It is claimed that this material will serve as a substitute not only for glass but also for celluloid, ivory and porcelain. Tests have shown that it is 66 per cent. more elastic than celluloid, it is more transparent than ordinary glass and as colourless as the clearest flint glass. It is peculiarly suitable as an insulating material, and to the electrical industry alone should prove of the greatest value.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

SHIPPING "SQUEEZE."

Sir,—The attitude you adopt in your leaderette to-night on the subject of non-British shipping firms in Hongkong paying large sums to the Chinese for the privilege of getting cargo which is refused to British ships calls for comment. If you know the names of the firms who are engaged in this dirty work—as you imply you do—what is there to prevent your naming them? You might at least name the firms which you know are not paying "squeeze" or bribes to our enemies. You evidently know at least one such firm, and it would be a pleasure for all Britishers here to share that knowledge.

If you would publish the names of such firms, others who with a good conscience could say that they also had refused to pay "squeeze" would soon declare themselves, and from the residue we might be able to form our own opinions as to whether or not they were the sort of people to take advantage of our difficulties whilst at the same time taking advantage of our hospitality.—Yours, etc.

C. J. C.

Hongkong, Aug. 25th, 1925.

[In connection with the question raised by our correspondent, certain names have been given to us in confidence, and we are therefore unable to divulge them. We shall be happy, however, to publish any repudiation by firms who may think our comment may have in any way reflected on them.—*Ed. H. K. T.*]

Last Night's Meeting.

Sir,—As one of those present at last night's meeting at the Theatre Royal, I do think it a pity that the point raised by a gentleman whose name I see by the morning papers is Mr. Fitzroy was not taken more seriously by him, for I am sure that if the point had been thoughtfully put there would have been many to vote in favour of a suggestion to leave matters in the proper hands, namely, the Foreign Office and the British Minister at Peking. All this local hot air is, I believe, wrong and there is the danger of stirring up matters more than need be. The British Government at Home, cannot be nearly so ignorant as some people assume here and we ought to trust them. Should matters at any time come to the stage where direct interference is necessary at any point to protect British lives I feel certain that that action will be immediately taken, but that stage has not been reached yet. There are many in this Colony who don't agree with the holding of these public meetings and the making of speeches, and if there had been some motion by Mr. Fitzroy or anybody else last night to that effect the result would, I think, have been surprising to those on the platform. Personally, I always feel much too self-conscious at such meetings to get up myself, so that explains my silence. But I do think it ought to be known that there is a big section who think as Mr. Fitzroy.—Yours, etc.

PEAKITE.

Hongkong, Aug. 26th, 1925.

Mr. Winston Churchill contented himself with one "thrill" on his visit to Wembley recently. To the delight of a large crowd in the Amusement Park the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and Lady Stephenson, went on the water chute and shot down into the water with a tremendous splash. He obviously enjoyed the experience.



Small Boy (following his father who is sowing potatoes): "Look, daddy, I have picked up every potato you have dropped." *Pastor, Show, London.*

OPIUM ENQUIRY.

EXPORT TO MACAO STOPPED.

Geneva, Aug. 25.

This morning's sitting of the opium committee considered the reports of various government respecting the smuggling problem. The cultivation of coca occasioned a lengthy discussion, Sir John Jordan urging the restriction of cultivation, but the committee felt that the provisions of the recent convention covered the matter. Sir John Campbell denied that coca was cultivated in India.

The Canadian report showed a considerable decrease in the import of drugs.

M. Bourgeois (France) in an important statement said he was convinced France would ratify the recent convention.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne drew attention to the large quantity of morphine exported from France in 1923 to Greece and Cuba. M. Bourgeois promised to enquire and take the necessary measures.

Sir John Campbell declared that India had stopped the export of opium to Macao and Persia, because of the illegitimate purpose for which the opium was used. He added that India had reserved the right to act thus in all cases where evidence of misuse was produced.—*Reuter.*

China's 17,000 Tons.

Geneva, Aug. 25.

At this afternoon's session, the League's advisory committee on opium, which is enquiring into smuggling, disposed of the reports of various governments. In connection with the Indian report, Mrs. Hamilton (United States) asked why the Government had not prevented the export from British North Borneo to the Philippines. Sir John Campbell (India) replied that the Indian Government had given the matter careful consideration. The export from North Borneo was trifling compared with the seventeen thousand tons exported from China. Sir Malcolm Delevingne denied that there was extensive smuggling from Borneo to the Philippines; and he proceeded to scrutinise the Japanese report of 1923, drawing attention to the large quantity of cocaine manufactured, totalling seven thousand kilograms.

Mr. Tsurumi (Japan) read a lengthy statement of policy of the Japanese Government, showing that imports and exports of manufactured opium were strictly controlled and the manufacture restricted to the needs of the country and external trade for medical and scientific purposes.

Sir John Campbell also drew attention to the large stock of morphine in Japan, which he alleged totalled upwards of a million ounces.—*Reuter.*

PRIZE BABIES.

SOME OF THE WINNERS.

There was great interest in the baby show at Wembley last month, and the entrants from all parts of the Empire were again numerous. It will be remembered that one of the principal prize-winners last year was a Hongkong infant. This year the Empire championship has gone to the Colonies. The last mail from Home gives the following names of principal prize-winners:—

First prize, one to two years, William Barton Parsons, of Shell Haven, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.

First prize, two to five years, Olga Pearl Telford, of St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.

First prize for twins, Joan and Alan Haslam, of Vicarage Road, Willesden, London, N.W.

A prize of £20 for the mother, and an endowment policy of £25, payable when the child is 15, were awarded in the case of little Lena Barker, a Yorkshire infant of eight months, whose life so far has been spent on a barge that sails the breezy Humber.

A Canadian baby won the Empire championship.

The Kitchener War Memorial Tower, which is being erected at Marwick Head, Birsey, Orkney, overlooking the spot where H. M. S. Hampshire was lost, is to be unveiled about the middle of September. The inscription will be as follows: "This tower was raised by the people of Orkney in memory of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, on that corner of his country, which he served so faithfully, nearest to the place where he died on duty."



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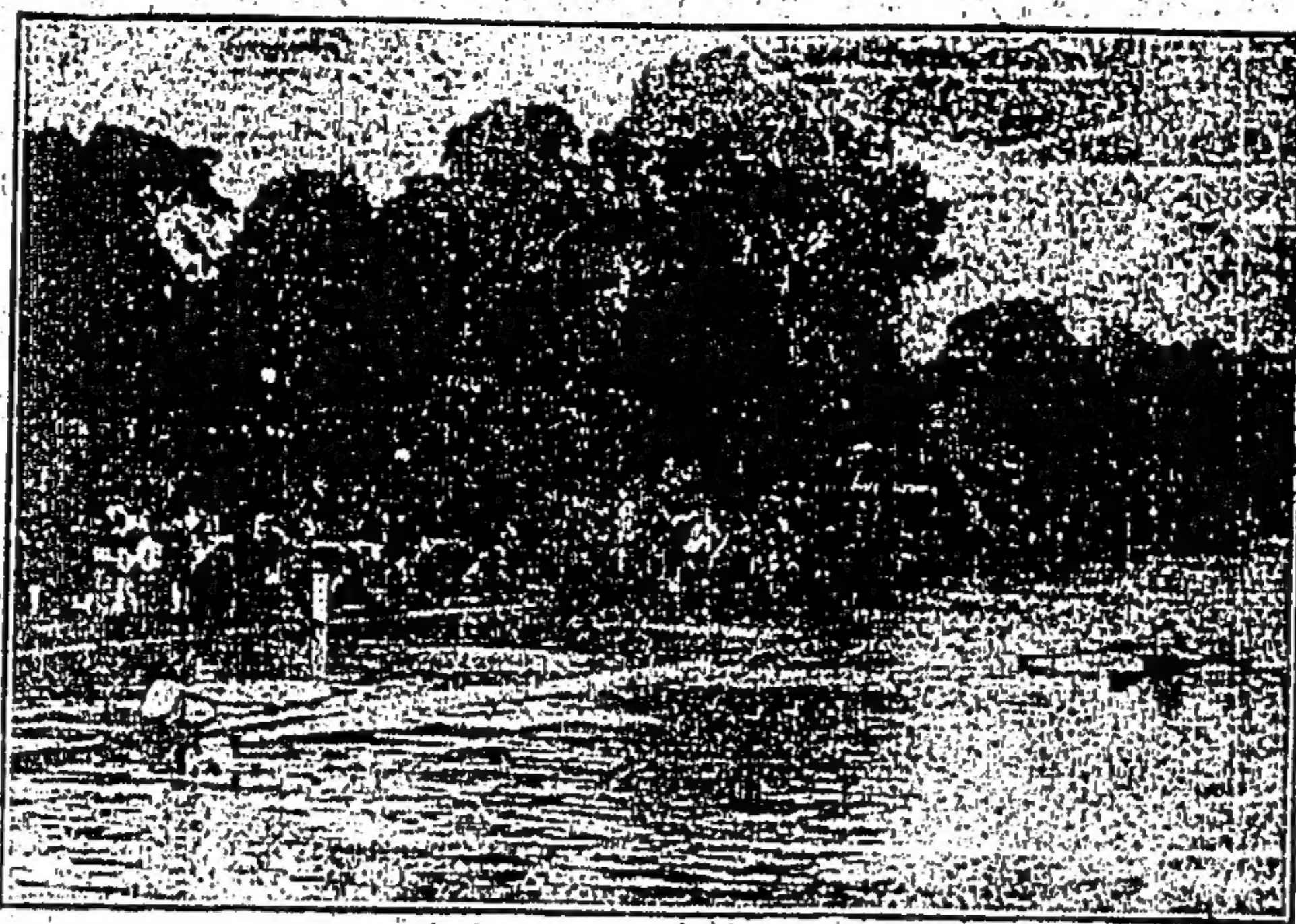
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Henley Regatta.



The Diamond Sculls. Mr. J. Beresford, jun., the holder, beating Mr. W. M. Hoover at Henley in the semi-final heat. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

In Good Standing.



Leon Trotsky, permitted to return to Moscow, is once more in good standing with the Communist leaders. He is shown riding to the Grand Theatre with Ioffe to attend a meeting of the Soviet Federal Congress.

FIRE PROTECTION

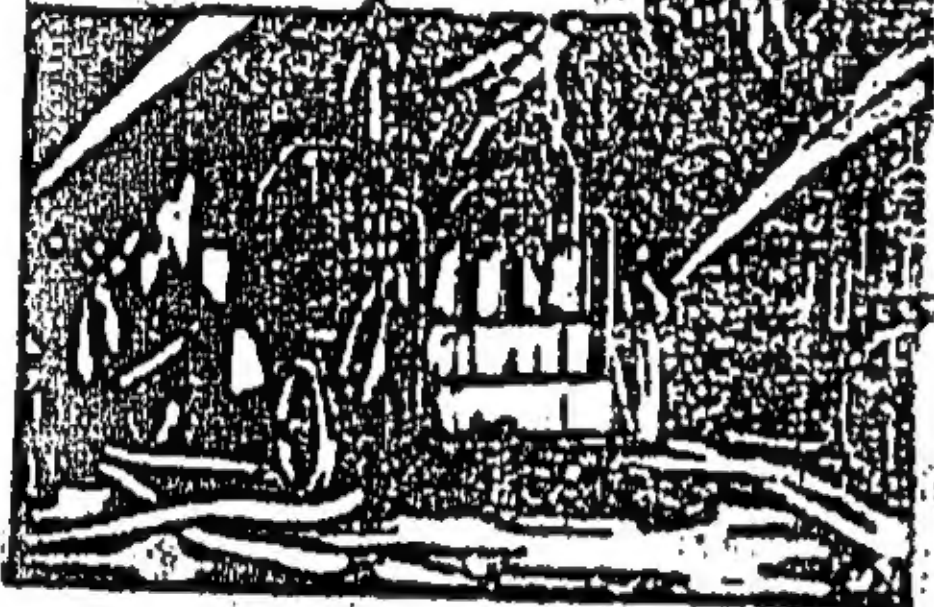
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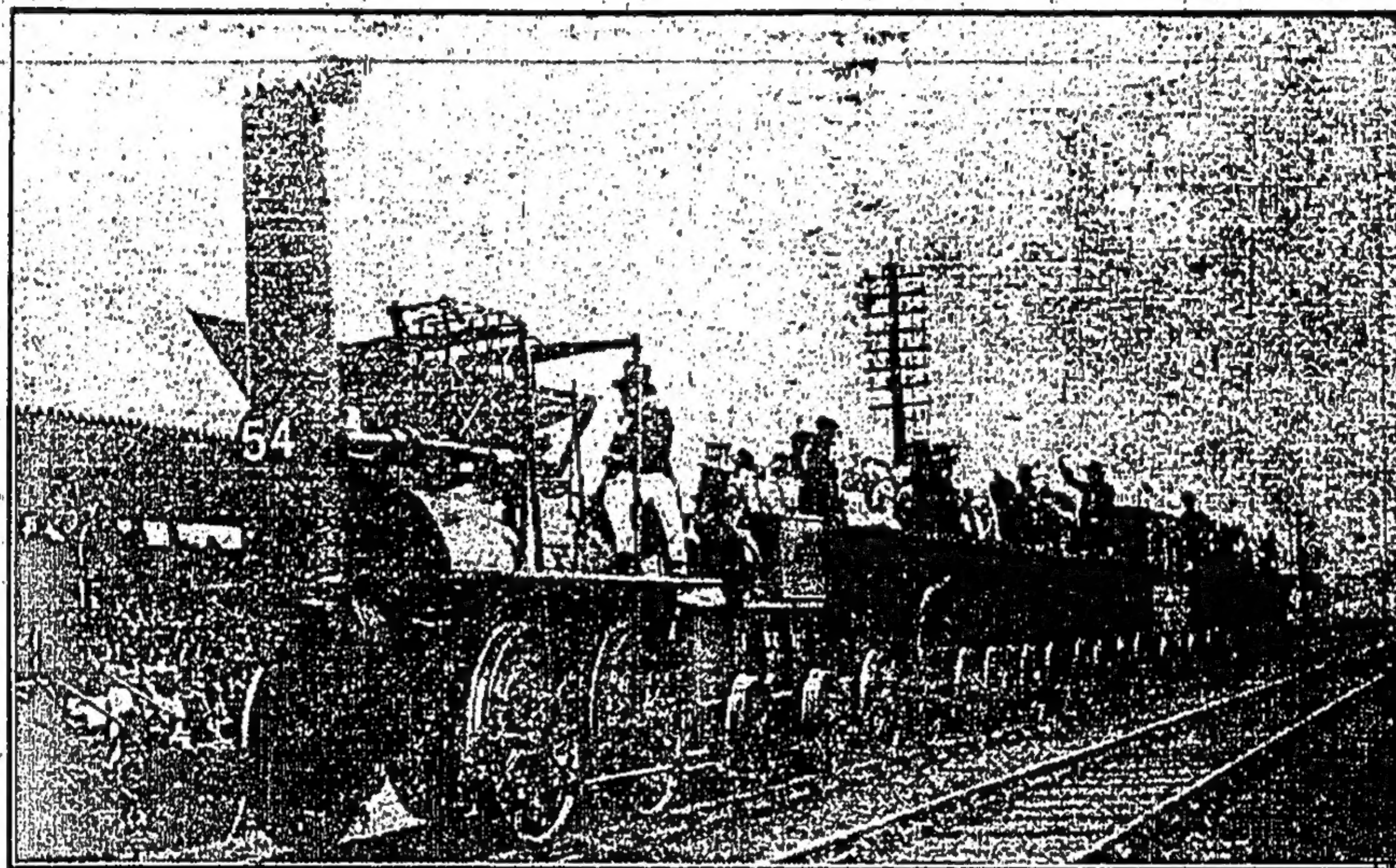
Saturday, August 29th.

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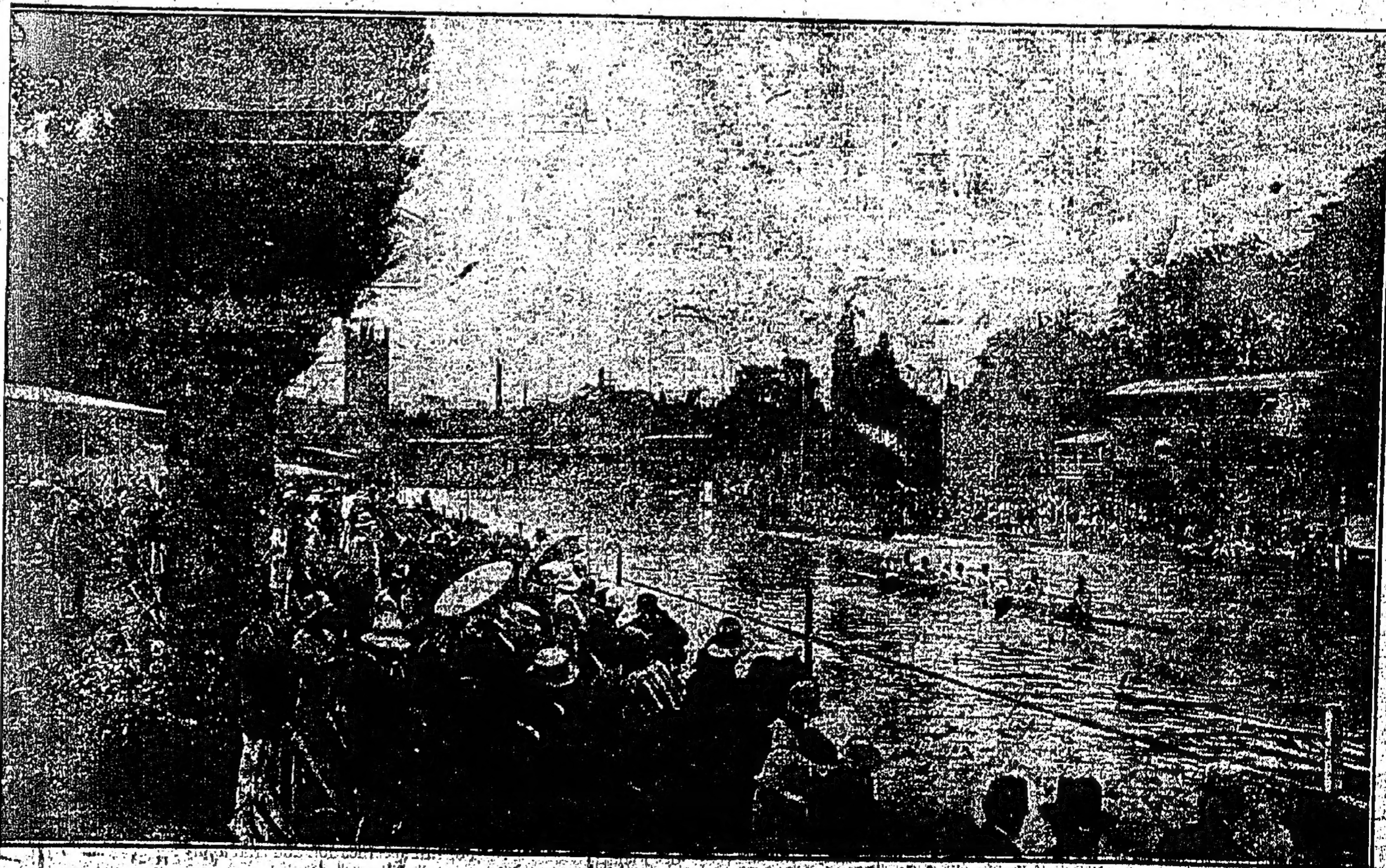
A photograph of Stephenson's original Locomotive No. 1, drawing a replica of the train that ran on the opening of the railway one hundred years ago. The celebrations were held at Dinsdale, Darlington. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

Entertainers Here.

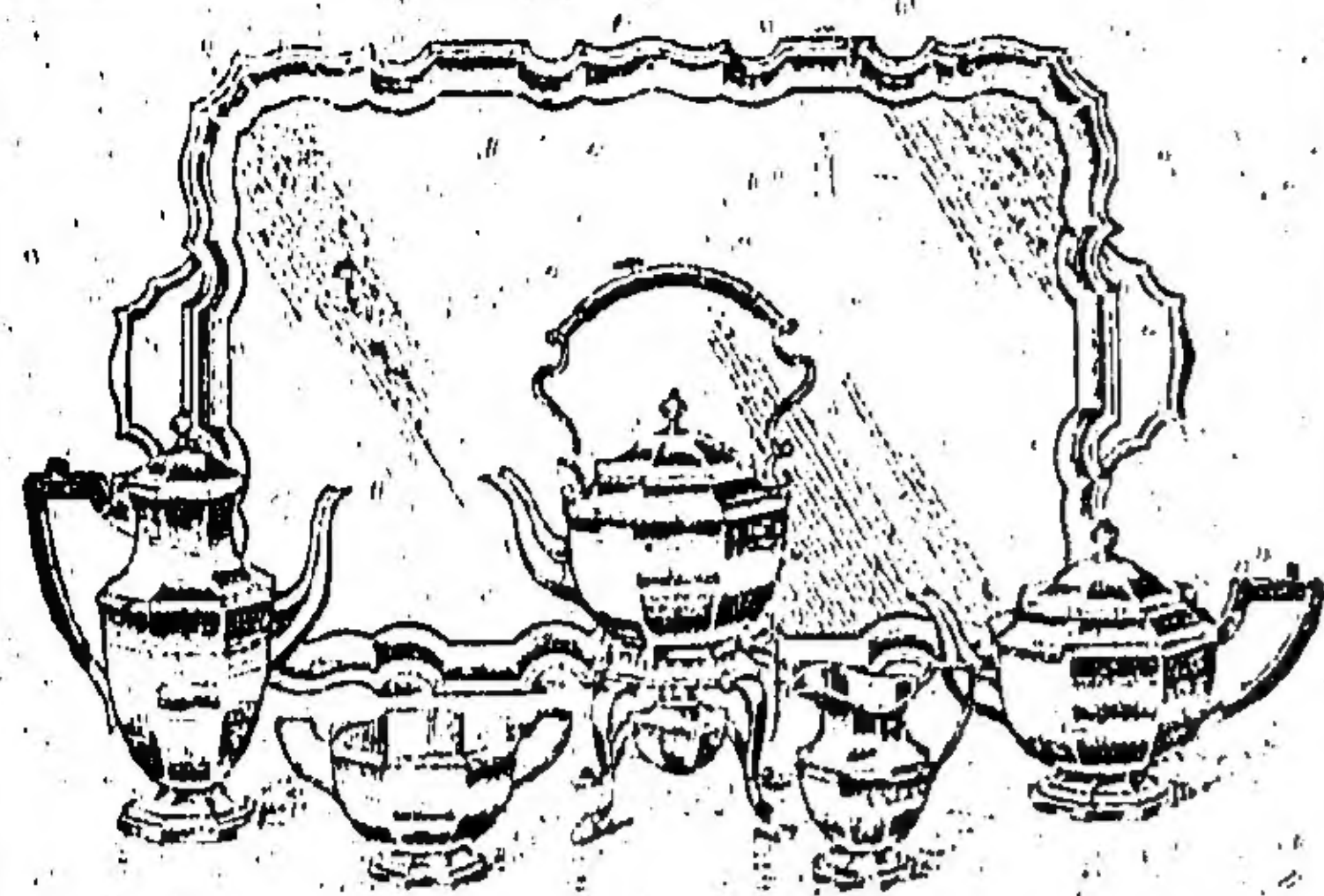


This introduces Miss Bobby Broadhurst, who appears with the Broadcasters Company at the Star Theatre, in a bright entertainment commencing to-morrow.

Opening of Regatta at Henley.



A view of the racing at the opening of Henley Regatta. First Trinity (Cambridge), are seen beating Queen's College (Oxford) by two lengths in a heat of the Thames Challenge Cup. ("Times" copyright photograph.)



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Central.

AMERICAN DOCTOR.

ATTACKED BY CHINESE
SOLDIERS.

Kicked Down Streets Before
Mobs.

The Hanchow (Kiangsu) correspondent of the Shanghai Times gives the following account of an attack by Chinese soldiers on an American doctor:

An unoffending foreigner was arrested by Chinese soldiers, his hands tied behind his back and twisted tightly, threatened with loaded rifles, and kicked and driven down the street amongst jeering mobs. This was the amazing treatment meted out a few days ago to a foreign doctor travelling in this province of Kiangsu.

Dr. D. S. Corpron of Luchowfu, Anhwei province on July 30 was travelling on the launch which runs on the Grand Canal from Chinkiang to Twingchiangpu. This route is frequently travelled by foreigners and on this occasion the doctor was proceeding to the coast for a few weeks vacation. He had in his luggage a small revolver because the northern part of Kiangsu is noted for its bandits.

All went well until the launch reached Gaishow on the grand canal. At this place some soldiers boarded the launch to search the passengers' luggage. Dr. Corpron made no objection to this. A soldier discovered the revolver and quickly raised a fuss. The other soldiers rushed up and removed Dr. Corpron from the launch although the doctor had done nothing whatever to cause suspicion. They took him to the launch company's office where they discovered that he was an American citizen.

HANDS BOUND.

They then bound his hands behind his back and refused to let him continue his journey, but drove him up the street of the town to the soldier headquarters. After leaving the launch office, Dr. Corpron discovered they were proceeding to another place for further investigation so he offered to proceed peacefully. He asked them to unloose the ropes so that he could use his hands as to fan himself and drive off the flies. For reply they maliciously screwed the ropes so as to make them bind tightly.

One soldier kicked the doctor so violently that his boot tore a large hole in the strong cloth pants he was wearing. The doctor remonstrated at such behaviour and then the soldier came at him with fixed bayonet as though to run him through. This all seemed to cause great amusement to the crowds of curious spectators.

One wonders how any one Chinese or foreign can have the face to even suggest that foreigners be subjected to Chinese jurisdiction when this kind of violent treatment is meted out to foreigners who happen to get into the clutches of Chinese officialdom.

One is amazed beyond measure to think that this is the kind of treatment given foreigners who are in China for the sole purpose of healing the sick and alleviating the suffering of the Chinese people.

"DISTINGUISHED SERVICE."

Dr. Corpron during the short time he has been in China has done distinguished service by holding a daily clinic for sufferers from eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases. On this trip he had even held clinics on the launches as he travelled. Only five minutes before being arrested he had treated a man for stomach trouble. This was all done by request when the people discovered that the foreigner was a doctor.

When it came to this brutal treatment by the soldiers no one dared to oppose them by so much as a word. The doctor had given not the slightest resistance at any time during the whole proceeding, had shown his American passport, and yet was kicked down the street by the constituted authorities of the land before a jeering mob.

The doctor was next taken before a Lieutenant and examined. This officer was not satisfied to accept the American passport which had been renewed to date by the American Consul at Nanking. He also refused to telegraph to the Consul at Nanking even when Dr. Corpron requested him to do this. Obviously the officer desired to keep things out of the hands of the Consul.

He finally telephoned to a superior officer and later agreed to let the prisoner go. Dr. Corpron asked the officer to send the offending weapon to the American Consul or else to give a

written permit for carrying it. The officer refused to do either and compelled the doctor to take the weapon with him.

INJUSTICE DONE.

Thus he forced the doctor to do the very thing for which he was arrested and so brutally treated. This is the confused kind of judicial procedure that is meted out to foreigners who get into official clutches. If this kind of thing can happen right on the well travelled routes near Shanghai, what could not happen further in the interior?

Dr. Corpron was finally released and sent off without apologies or explanations for this abominable mistreatment, but still carrying his revolver, yet minus some of his property and money.

CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Industries in Flourishing
State.

According to a preliminary statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics, the 1,004 concerns in Canada engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products in 1924, had a combined production valued at \$368,476,650, showing a net wealth added by manufacture of \$173,346,947. Representing a total capital investment of \$535,539,833, these industries employed 77,240 persons during the year and paid \$9.6 million dollars in wages and salaries.

In 1924 the 11 automobile factories in Canada produced 98,245 passenger cars, 18,043 trucks and 16,172 chassis, a total of 132,460 cars, with an aggregate selling value of \$88,240,418, according to the preliminary report of the Bureau of Statistics. This was a decrease of 10 per cent from the 1923 production of 147,202 cars, of the value of \$96,614,176.

Honey production in Canada during 1924 is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at 15,804,000 lbs., of the value of \$2,552,000, a considerable increase over the previous year's figures. Ontario led all other provinces with an approximate output of from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 lbs.

BUMPER CROPS.

A wheat yield of 350,000,000 bushels for Canada in 1925 is forecasted in the second crop report of the Bureau of Statistics. The figure is based on the acreage of last year, and, according to reports received, the area sown this year is approximately the same. This estimate is considered very conservative in view of the exceptional growing weather which the Prairie Provinces have experienced in the past two weeks, but even at that it is ten million bushels above the average for the past five years.

Canada's sea harvest increases in value. In May, 1925, 87,264,000 pounds of sea fish were landed on both coasts and the value of the catch, \$2,832,165, is nearly a million dollars higher than in May, 1924.

WIRELESS DANGERS.

Indoor Aerial Struck by
Lightning.

The first authenticated case of lightning striking an indoor wireless aerial is reported from York. Mr. F. Stainsby, who occupied a house in Ross Street, had fitted his aerial under the roof of a top room. During a recent storm lightning seems to have penetrated a broken slate. The windows of the room were blown out and the woodwork set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

An outdoor aerial attached to the same wireless set was left untouched by the lightning, but it appears that this aerial was barbed, whereas the roof aerial was not. The changes of an outdoor aerial being struck by lightning have been computed at about one in a million, and the indoor aerial has hitherto been regarded as quite immune from risk.

The lesson for wireless users is, "always earth your aerial, whether indoor or outdoor."

A despatch from London, is to the effect that bread, made from exclusively Empire flour, one sixth of which will be Canadian, will be placed on the British market in a few months. This Empire bread will be delivered in Canada and New Zealand, in sealed cartons. It will be sold at the standard prices for bread.

FAR EAST POSITION.

China and the Next Phase.

We can say of the Chinese chaos this week that at least it is not worse confounded, writes Mr. J. L. Garvin in the Observer in the middle of July. There is fierce intimidation by the strikers at the ports, but their funds are giving out. At Shanghai, Chang, through his lieutenants, has begun to restore order with a decisive hand. At Hongkong our vigorous Governor has his business well in hand, while those who forced the mischief in that quarter, the Cantonese "Reds," are riddled with dissenation as usual. It seems probable that passion and disorder will die down again in the next few weeks, but for long, the ashes will remain hot and full of live sparkles. If nothing is done by the Powers in concert, this trouble will flame up again sooner or later. The nationalist resentment that smouldered before this outbreak will be stronger after it.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's declarations on behalf of the Foreign Office have been firm, but not narrow. We cannot yield an inch to the attempts to convert anti-foreign feeling in China into a concentrated anti-British movement. In this respect we have had less support from some of the Treaty Powers than might have been expected. Our business is not to shun investigation into the causes of the Shanghai disturbances, but to court it and to insist that it shall be full and impartial.

When all this is said, we have still to prevent our whole commercial position and due influence from being weakened by popular misunderstanding. We have to prove conspicuously that we are not the particular and obstinate antagonists of Chinese nationalism. If we are wise we shall promptly accept and encourage the American suggestion of a Conference to provide for increasing China's tariff-revenue and to enquire into the future of territoriality. The latter part of it will be an elaborate and delicate affair. At the end of it not much will be done, but there will be no excuse for blaming Britain alone.

When in 1894, under Lord Roseberry, this country took the memorable initiative and abandoned our extra-territorial rights in Japan, that empire had become a coherent State advancing in civilisation under efficient government and settled law. China is still far from that position, and cannot resume similar jurisdiction except in return for similar guarantees. But some present abuses of foreign privileges in China might be pruned, and it ought to be done. One fortunate result of this trying crisis has been to revive a lively sense of good-feeling between Britain and Japan. Prince Chichibu's reception in London has had a happy effect in Tokyo. Nothing but steady understanding and concord between the Treaty Powers can ensure the peace of Asia against efforts like those of Moscow extremism and its agents to make a catspaw of the awakening nationalism of China.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

Real and Artificial Scars.

An increase of that form of duelling which stamps the owner's face as belonging to the higher cast of students is to be noticed everywhere in Germany to-day, says a Berlin correspondent. It appears to be due less to a Nationalist movement distinguishing the "active" members of a students' corps who prefer beer-drinking and fencing to hard work as the hall-mark of breeding than to a far more prosaic.

The German student can afford to pay a doctor again to attend to his wounds, and therefore he fights and gets slashed as often as possible on the face and forehead just as in the olden times. The revolution has changed nothing of this custom. It is possible any time of day to walk down the streets of Berlin near the University buildings and meet a youth in a black skull-cap with cotton wool bursting out from behind black bandages on his cheeks, and it is possible to read just as often in the columns of the daily Press advertisements asking: "Who will cut artificial scars on a young man's face?"

A sarcastic London traveller recently sent to the Ministry of Transport, under whose authority a road-repairing campaign is being carried out, a live tortoise. The gift caused considerable good-humoured chaff at the expense of the officials responsible for road transport control.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

The Management beg to announce that on
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 "HIERUS" 12th Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"TALYTHIOS" 26th Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TYDEUS" 12th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 "ACHILLE" 23rd Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "PHILOCTETES" 20th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"TEUCER" 20th Sept. Boston, New York & B'more via Suez.
 "EURYLOCHUS" 19th Sept. Boston, New York & B'more via Suez.
 "LAOMEDON" 2nd Sept. Boston, New York & B'more via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "SARFEDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLOS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
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 Leave Hongkong 30th Aug.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN

August 29, 6.00 p.m.

PRES. CLEVELAND

Sept. 12, 6.00 p.m.

PRES. VAN BUREN

Sept. 1, 8.00 a.m.

PRES. CLEVELAND

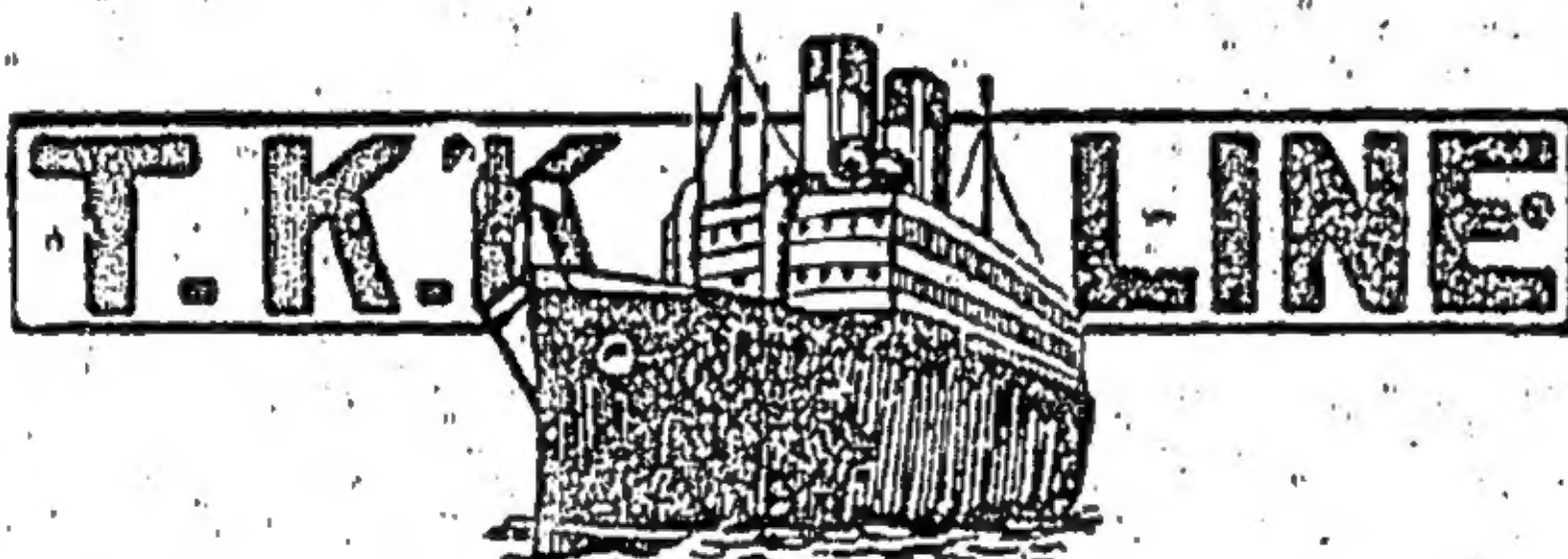
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 ANYO MARU October 7th.

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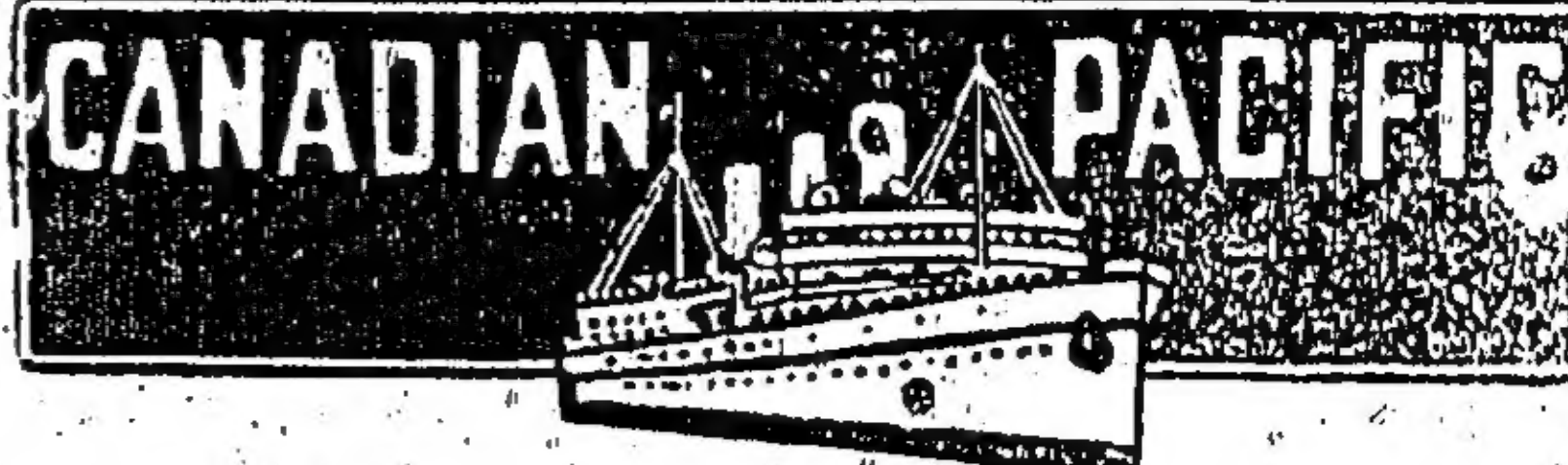
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E/AUSTRALIA Oct. 2	Oct. 21	MONTROSE Oct. 30	Nov. 7

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 S.S. OOSTERK 20th Sept.
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S.S. GEMMA 29th Aug.
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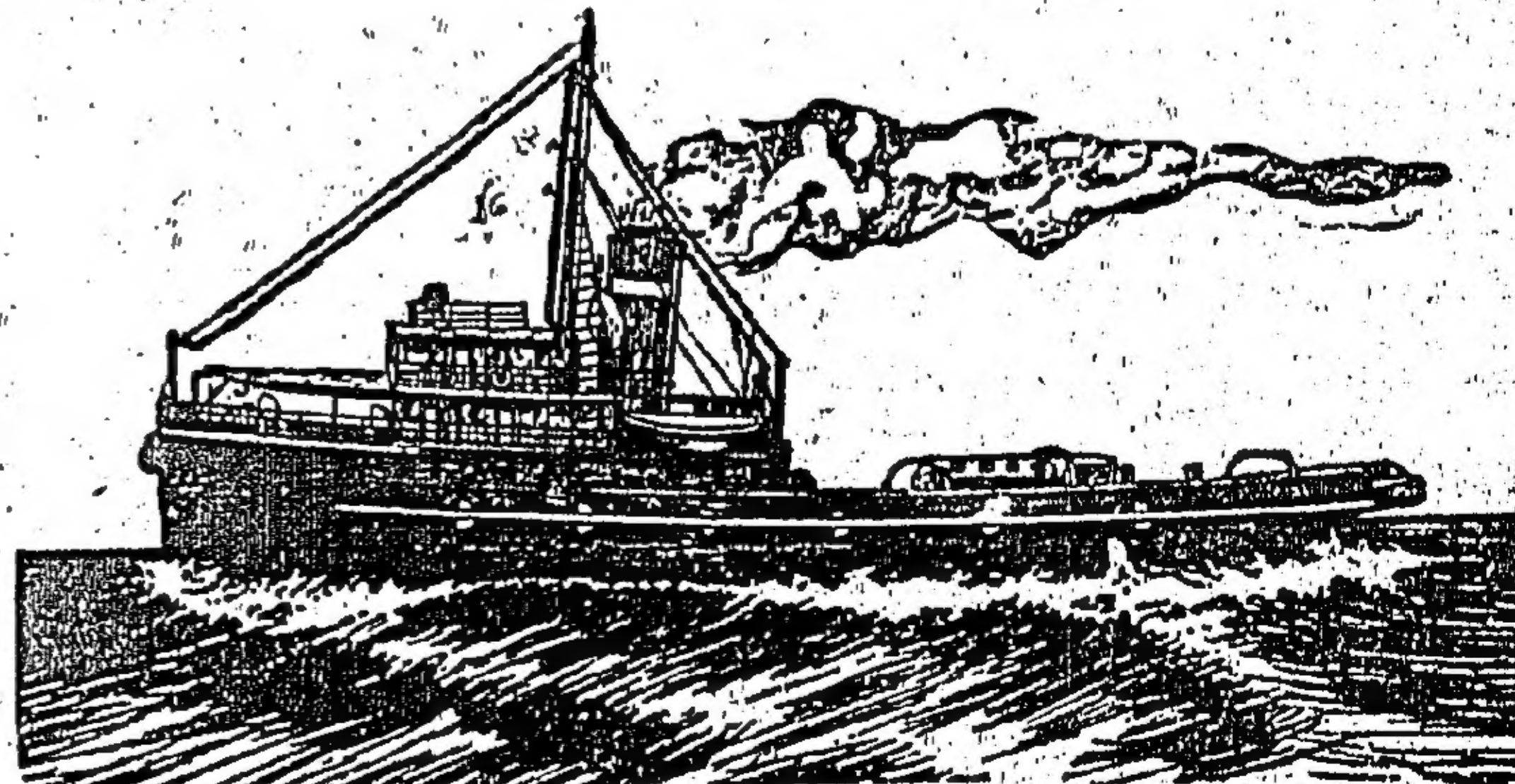
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang Fri.	28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via Kobe	Morang Wed.	2nd Sept. at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang Wed.	2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang Tues.	8th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via S'hai & Moji	Lalsang Fri.	11th Sept. at 7 a.m.

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and for extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 8th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GICE, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1925.

S.S. "MIN"

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 7 p.m. to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday the 27th instant at noon will be subject to rent and lading charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the Monday, the 31st instant or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 27th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Godard and Loukas.

No fire insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Agent.

Hongkong, 21 Aug., 1925.

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NARKUNDA	16,227	5th Sep. noon	Marselles & London
JEYPORE	5,318	17th Sep.	S'pore, P'ang & B'bay
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	Port Soudan, M'ss, London, Hull & Antwerp
NAGPORE	5,383	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
KARMALA	9,128	3rd Oct.	M'ss, London & Antwerp
SOPDAN	6,696	14th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, Obo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	17th Oct.	Marselles & London
SIOLIA	6,813	26th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, Obo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,135	31st Oct.	Marselles, L'don & A'werp
MANTUA	10,902	14th Nov.	Marselles & London
KALYAN	9,118	28th Nov.	M'ss, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	10th Dec.	S'pore, P'ang, Obo & B'bay
MOREA	10,911	12th Dec.	Marselles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Dec.	M'ss, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TILAWA	10,006	24th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	9th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	5,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ARAFURA	5,000	7th Oct.	Island, Townsville, B'bane, ST. ALBANS
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Nov.	S'ney and Melbourne.

* Will also call at Iloilo.

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

GAIRSOPPA	5,243	26 Aug. d'light	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yok.
NAGPORE	5,283	28 Aug. noon	S'hai, Moji & Kobe
KARMALA	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	6th Sept.	Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.**GLEN AND SHIRE.**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
GLENAMOV	29th Aug.	PEMBROKESHIRE	27th August
GLENGARRY	31st Aug.	L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	
GLENSHANE	22nd Sept.	GLENIFFER	6th September
GLENAPP	1st Oct.	L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	
CARMARTHENSHIRE	15th Oct.		
GLENLUCE	1st Nov.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S.N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "LAMEDON"	... via Suez Canal	... 26th August.
S.S. "PELEUS"	... via Suez Canal	... 7th Sept.
S.S. "MALVERNIAN"	... via Suez Canal	... 19th Sept.
S.S. "TEUCHER"	... via Suez Canal	... 28th Sept.

* Calls at New York first.

* Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG, HONGKONG & CANTON; JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd., CANTON

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BARCELONA & OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ	... 3rd Sept.
ISLA DE PANAY	... 28th Oct.
LEGAZPI	... 19th Dec.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ	... 16th Aug.
ISLA DE PANAY	... 9th Oct.
LEGAZPI	... 30th Nov.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for comfort and safety of passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

For particulars of freight or passage apply to:—

BOTEHO BROS.

Tel. 1531. Alameda Building, Hongkong.

O. D. BARRETT, Ltd., 28, Canton Avenue, B. C.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. \$400. G. \$420. G. \$44

KAGA MARU (Direct Nagasaki) Monday, 30th Aug. at midnight

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Sept.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 21st Sept.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES GLESGOW

TOBA MARU (Calls Saigon) ... Sunday, 13th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEASHI MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept.

JAPA

BENGAL MARU ... Sunday, 6th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo

SADO MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 4th Sept.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

TUMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Sept.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

For further information apply to:— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE

AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING

TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI,

VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 26th Aug.

S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) ... Sails about 10th Sept.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 12th Sept.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 7th Sept.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 31st Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Amoy and Foochow

Calling at Amoy for Passenger only

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haiching. W. S. Turnbull. MON., 24th inst. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, by the same steamer, by the "Haining" & "Haiching" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. and from Macao at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

SUNDAY EXCURSION On Sunday

the 23rd August s.s. KINSHAN will leave

Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Company's Wing Lok

Street Wharf and leave Macao at 4 p.m.

COAST SHIPPING.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents for the following Services.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" via Suez Canal 19th September.

S.S. "WALTON HALL" " " 7th October.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

Loading for Manila, Boston, New York.

M.V. "ELMBANK" via Suez Canal 1st September.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "KNOWSLEY HALL" 8th September.

For Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" sails Hongkong Middle August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London,

Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo,

Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar,

Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis

Bay, & Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City

of Palermo" or "Mellatian" to Java, Freemantle, Adelaide,

Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa. Through Freight

and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction

with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Telephone C. 4791.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**

This vessel will sail hence on her maiden

voyage on 25th September, at 4 p.m.

FOR

MANILA, PORT BANGA, TAURDAY ISLAND AND

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New

Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

This New Vessel is fitted with the Finest and Most Up-to-date

First and Second Class Passenger Accommodation.

(Sailing Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Tel. C. 36 Agents.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

by COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY

For Manila, Iloilo & Cebu.

* U. S. S. B. West O'rowa Sept. 4th.

U. S. S. B. Oakridge Sept. 27th.

For Portland via Japan Ports.

U. S. S. B. West O'rowa Oct. 1st.

* Also calls at Zamboanga

All sailings subject to change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail overland Points in the

U. S. A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston,

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and

with transhipment at Portland, Ore., via Panama Intercoastal

steamers.

ADDRESS

Canton Agents,

John Manners & Co., Ltd.

Room 26 Bank of Canton Building.

5 Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone Central 4871.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

S.S. VAN OVERSTRATEN

will be despatched on 2nd September.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DEL. DIRECT.

Offers excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berth

English Cuisine, doctor, carried, wireless telegraph.

1st CLASS FARE to SINGAPORE \$100.00.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)

services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and

Australia.

Agents:—JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building, Charter Road.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE.

From PORTLAND, ORE., U. S. A.

JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"WEST JENA"

having arrived from above ports on

August 20, 1925, Consignees are

hereby requested to present their

Bills of Lading in exchange for De-

livery Orders, and take immediate

delivery from alongside steamer.

All cargo not taken delivery of

from steamer by 7 a.m. on August

Entertainments.

There are
**THRILLS,
THRILLS,
THRILLS,**
in

THE UNKNOWN PURPLE

A Tale
of love
mystery
and
vengeance

The absorbing story of a greatly wronged inventor who discovered a purple ray by which he could make himself invisible.

**HENRY B. WALTHALL
ALICE LAKE
and
STUART HOLMES**
head a big cast

QUEEN'S SUPER CINEMAS
Daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15.
Sundays at 6 p.m. 7.30, 9.15.
Change of Programme Tuesday—Thursday—Sunday

THE STAR

**TO-DAY
at 5.30 and 9.15**
**FLORENCE VIDOR
and
MONTE BLUE**
in
**Sinclair Lewis' famous story
MAIN STREET**

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice. Interport radio telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours. The Radio Office will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice. Messages in code must have name of code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only)	Mentor	August 20
London, 30th July	Tanda	August 31
Japan	Emp. of Canada	August 31
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	September 3
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Due
Cebu	Talhybus Wed., Aug. 26, 10.30 a.m.	
Manila	Empress of Canada Wed., Aug. 26, 3.30 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kotsu Maru Wed., Aug. 26, 5 p.m.	
Java via Batavia	Tjikembang Thurs., Aug. 27, 11.30 a.m.	
Welhaiwei	Huichow Thurs., Aug. 27, 2.30 p.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Namsung Fri., Aug. 28, 1 p.m.	
Japan	Atsuta Maru Sat., Aug. 29, Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. (Due Marseilles 27th September.)	
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco	Pres. Lincoln Sat., August 29, Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m. (Due San Francisco September 23.)	
Manila	Pres. Jefferson Sat., Aug. 29, 3.30 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru Sun., Aug. 30, 9 a.m.	
Japan	Kaga Maru Sun., Aug. 30, 9 a.m.	
Manila	Pres. Van Buren Mon., Aug. 31, 5 p.m.	
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt	Paul Lecat Tues., Sept. 1, Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 1st October.)	
Europe via Marseilles		
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tanda Wed., Sept. 2, Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. (Due Thursday Island 15th Sept.)	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by **FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN**, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

WANTED.

Newspaper Composers.
Apply:—
MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Telephone Operator and General Office Assistant. Apply in person to 33, Wong Not Chung Road, Happy Valley.

WANTED To Purchase Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares. Price to Box No. 1378 Hongkong Telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL the person who had the indelicacy to exchange his old helmet for a new one in Campbell Moore's Barber Shop at ten o'clock on the 24th return same to the Barber Shop immediately.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Two Rooms, suitable for Office, 1st Floor with lift, Central position. Apply Box 1373 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Fully furnished four room flat, all modern conveniences, two bathrooms, May Road level, to be let for three months from 1st September. Servants. \$250 per month. Tel. C. No. 3669 or Box 1371 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

ARDLUI BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Under New Management. Residence with full board for \$4.00 per day. Latest Sanitary improvements. Business under European supervision. Apply 229 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Telephone K1215.

TO LET.—On mid levels, partly furnished cool, airy H.U.S., containing 4 large rooms, wide verandahs, Hall, 2 bathrooms and spacious servants accommodation. Moderate rental. Possession after 15th September. Apply Box 1368 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—European Flat, No. 7 Jordan Road, Kowloon 3 good sized rooms with Kitchen and bath room fitted with all modern conveniences and flush system besides commodious servants' quarters. Possession after 1st September 1925. Apply to J. M. Wong, 38, Connaught Road Central.

GODOWN TO LET, in Alexandra Buildings. Apply Secretary, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—One European flat, Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32 Keneady Road.

TO LET.—Spacious suite of Offices 2nd floor, Chartered Bank Building (lift). Apply to: Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—2 newly-constructed 3-storied semi-detached houses with garages attached situated on Inland Lot 2365 Stubbs Road marked by sign-board of Shun Shing Contractor just a little above Morrison Gap Road. Occupation about June 1st. Apply Sang Kee, New Bank Building.

TO LET

Five Room House in "Granville Villas," Kowloon.
Apply to—
Spanish Dominican Procurator,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1925.

FOR SALE.

GECOPHONE SET-2 valve almost new, without either Battery but complete with Re-actance Coils and Headphones, \$100 or near offer. Box No. 1372 Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

IN or near City Hall, bar brooch with diamond and pearl Centre. Please return to Denison Ram and Gibbs 8A, Des Voeux Road, Central.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
TIFFINS AND TEAS
(all 5.30 p.m. only)
will be supplied by Cafe Wiseman in Ladies Club House FANLING on Sunday 30th inst. to those who order them either on list at H.K. Club or through me before noon on Saturday 29th or at Cafe Wiseman before 5 p.m.
E. D. Mathews,
Secretary, R.H.K.G.C.
26th. August, 1925

NOTICE

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Subscription Griffiths 1926.

Owing to the conditions ruling in the Colony at present, notice is hereby given that orders for Subscription Griffiths for 1926 may be cancelled at the request of the purchaser but any such cancellation must be made in writing to the Secretary before noon on the 29th day of August 1925.

By Order of the Stewards
H. GREENWOOD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, August 20, 1925.

TO LET.

GODOWN.

at rear of Stephen's Building, Des Voeux Road Central. Floor space 21 ft. x 23 ft.

And
ONE OFFICE

on portion of third floor of Stephen's Building aforesaid opening on to Des Voeux Central and Pottinger Street.

Large, airy and well lighted.
Apply **DEACONS,**
1, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, August 19, 1925.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.
E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

**COULD NOT TURN IN BED
WITHOUT HELP.**

So Painful Was Her Rheumatism.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
Made Her Well.

Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood. Rheumatism comes with thin impure blood, and can only be driven out of the system by enriching and purifying the blood. It is because they cleanse and strengthen the blood and rapidly make new, rich, red blood, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are world-famous, as a remedy for this painful crippling disease. Among the thousands of sufferers cured in this way is Mrs. A. Bryson, living at Arthur, Ontario, Canada, who says:—

"I was so used up with rheumatism in my shoulders and neck that I could not turn in bed without help, and the pain at times was almost unbearable. I took doctors' medicine which did me little or no good. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have since been free from rheumatism. I can also recommend the pills to young mothers, as in my own case I found they are unexcelled. I may also add that I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to a neighbour who took fainting spells at the change of life, and who could not walk any distance. She took the pills for nearly three months and they made her a strong, well woman."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 for 6 bottles; from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiango Road, Shanghai.

MASSAGE HALL

Mrs. S. UZUNOYE,
Expert Masseuse,
37, Queen's Road Central,
2nd Floor.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Madame Lily to sell by Public Auction on Thursday and Friday the 27th and 28th, August, 1925

commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 to 2 p.m. at "Madame Lily's" Shop, Alexandra Building
The Whole of her Valuable Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture and Fittings

Comprising:—
Evening Dresses, Coloured and Fancy Silk, Silk Crope, Charmeuse Satin, Chenille Chiffon, Fanny Lillian, Velvet, Organdie, Georgette, Voile, Dress Trimmings, Wide and Narrow Ribbons of various descriptions, Fur and Feather Trimmings, Braces, Laces, Fringers, Embroideries, Insertions, Face Veils, Silk Gloves, Tinsel Flowers, Silk and Velvet Flowers, for Evening Dresses, Hair Ornaments, Neck Bands, Buckles, Fasteners, Bolt-Buttons of various descriptions, Coloured Silk and Beaded Trimmings, Tassels and Girdles Coloured Sewing Silk, Net and Organdie Frillings, Coloured Silk and Cotton Nets, Trimmings, etc., etc.

also
Valuable shop furniture, show cases brass and glass perfume case, mirrors, wax figures, stands for dresses, ceiling and table fans, brass rods curtains, ceiling and table lamps, large and small tin boxes mezzanine floors etc., etc.,

and
Hemstitching machines and safes.

and
One accordion floating machine 1 1/2 yard wide.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Sunday the 23rd August 1925.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 28th. Aug. 1925.

commencing at 10 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned)

5 Cases Brocades

2 Cases Waterproof Cloth

1 Case Fancy Shirting

1 Case Gabardine

1 Case Wool Panama

1 Case Brocades

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Registrar,

of the Supreme Court

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 31st. Aug. 1925.

at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The business and Goodwill of the Kwong Lee Firm of No. 155 Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong

(In One Lot)

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

For sale Barker Road, Peak, five-roomed house, also for sale near Brownwood Road private hotel and goodwill as a going concern. Small Investors, Tel. 4630.

MASSAGE

MR. N. AKAJI,
Mrs. E. AFJJI.
Graduate of Tokyo Massage School
No. 25, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG TEL.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of the
Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Mongkoktsui in the Colony of Hongkong and known as

1. Section A of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 447 together with Nos. 950, 952, 954, 956 and 958 Canton Road, Mongkoktsui formerly Nos. 354, 356, 360 and 362 Canton Road, Mongkoktsui to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION
In One Lot
on TUESDAY,

the 8th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong.

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER,
Mortgagees' Solicitors.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1925.

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
of the

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at

Mong Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as

KOWLOON INLAND LOT
No. 899 together with the 3 houses thereon formerly known as Nos. 302, 304 and 306 and now known as Nos. 900, 902 and 904 Canton Road, Mong Kok Tsui, to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION
on

Wednesday the 9th day of September, 1925,
at 3 o'clock p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell St.,
Victoria, Hongkong.

by

Messrs. Lammert Brothers,
Auctioneers

The property consists of—
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 899 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon. The property is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 75 years from the 8th day of August 1899 with a right of renewal for one further term of 75 years created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 13th day of December 1923 and made between His Majesty King George V of the one part and Kwong Fun of the other part.

Annual Crown Rent \$38.00
Area, 2,364.00 Square Feet.
For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master,
Mortgagees' Solicitors.

or to
Messrs. Lammert Brothers
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th. August 1925.

A. G. DA ROCHA AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA has received instructions to sell By Public Auction

on
MONDAY

the 7th day of September 1925 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Salesroom, D'Aguilar Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at Wyndham Street Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTIONS 1 and 2 of SECTION H of INLAND LOT 617

IN ONE LOT

The property comprises two messuages known as Nos. 18 and 20 Wyndham Street and a piece of ground which is used as a lane and right of way. The messuages are well built and are comparatively new and are let as shops and dwellinghouses.

The area of the property including the right of way is 3,133 square feet but the actual area covered by the messuages is only about 1,700 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to

MESSRS. DEACONS,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA
The Auctioneer.

LLOYD THIESTINO S. N. CO.

The Steamship "ESQUILINO"
From Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Port Said, Massaua, Aden, Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 23rd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd Aug. 1925.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

From NEW YORK

The Steamship
"MALVERNIAN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 28th Aug. 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 4th Sept. 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

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One touch of "GETS-IT" and that's the end of THAT corn.

Pain stops at once, quickly the corn or callous shrivels up and soon it may be lifted right off with the finger.

No more hurting, no more corn limping. Entire satisfaction or your money back. Costs but a trifle—sold by all Chemists & Shops. E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

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